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NANKING ARMY HELP JAPANESE KEEPING ORDER

Independent Regiment of 3rd Army Joins Fight Against Chungking Forces

ENJOYING PRESENT DUTY

Commander Praises Men for Brilliant Action in Anhwei Province

Domei

NANKING, October 20.—That the armed forces of the National Government of China are playing a conspicuous role in the maintenance of peace and order was revealed today in a disclosure that the Independent Regiment of the Third Division of the First Nanking Army on the night of September 20 distinguished itself in an operation with Japanese Army units against the Chungking forces.

The Independent Regiment, which on September 16 was assigned to peace maintenance duty in the area along the Hwainan Railway zone as part of the First Nanking Army stationed with Hofei-hsien, Anhwei Province, as its base, aided Japanese troops in repelling Chungking troops belonging to the newly-organized Fourth Army, it was revealed.

Assist Japanese Eagerly

The Commander of the Third Division of the First Nanking Army, commenting on the action of the troops under his command, in a press interview said that troops of the Chinese National Government eagerly are assisting Japanese forces in efforts to realize peace and order in the railway zone concerned.

Nanking troops, the Commander declared, are enjoying their present duty in which they are sharing their barracks with Japanese troops and are strengthening their friendship despite some language difficulties.

The Commander said that troops of the Chinese National Government feel the urgent need to cooperate with Japanese forces for the attainment of a new order in East Asia and lasting peace in the world.

Military Command Unified

Domei

NANKING, October 19.—In order to strengthen its fighting forces, the Nanking Government has placed, the land, sea and air forces under a centralized command.

Japan has supplied arms and munitions, and Nanking's forces are being trained accordingly. Land forces, stationed in the northern part of Kiangsu Province and in the Wuhan area, have been unified into a coordinated force by Inspector-General of Organization and Training Yeh Peng, who is expected to reorganize the Nanking Defense Guard and the Independent 14th Division.

The army stationed in the northern Kiangsu Province is also being trained in concert with other already reorganized forces.

The navy is cooperating with the Japanese Navy in maintaining peace and order by patrolling Yangtze River and the communication routes along the coast. For this purpose the Nanking Government has warplanes and warcraft in Weihai-wei, Nanking and Canton.

The air force has practically completed its one year program and is building up its fighting power to cope with the current war situation.

NEW TRANSPORT AGENCY OPENED IN PHILIPPINES

Will Strive to Boost Efficiency And Improve Goods Distribution System

Domei

MANILA, October 20.—The Philippines Marine Transport Association, formally established under the supervision of the Japanese Military Administration on October 18 for the purpose of increasing marine transport efficiency and facilitating the distribution of materials, opened its offices for business yesterday.

As the first step in bolstering marine transportation in the Philippines, the association will carry out the registration of all ships in the islands over 20 tons.

The managing director of the new organization is Hajime Takeda.

Future Officers of Burmese Army

Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Burma area, as he recently reviewed cadets of the Burmese Home Defense Forces who have been undergoing strenuous training under the direction of Japanese officers. (Passed by War Ministry)

Nation Hails Severe Punishment Meted Out to Inhuman U.S. Fliers

Parents of Pupil Who Was Killed When Enemy Plane Attacked School Feel His Tragic End Has Been Avenged; Other Cases Revealed

Popular approval was voiced Tuesday throughout the country of the announcement Monday by the Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters that captured members of the crews of the American warplanes which raided Japan on April 18 this year, who committed inhuman acts, had been severely punished, in accordance with military law.

Welcomed too was the proclamation issued the same afternoon by the Commander of the General Headquarters of Home Defense that the crew of any enemy aircraft raiding Japan, Manchoukuo, and other areas of Japanese military operations, committing inhuman acts, would be punishable even by death. For the Japanese absolutely cannot tolerate such atrocities as bombing schools and hospitals and machine-gunning non-combatants, which were perpetrated by the American airmen, it was said.

Ray of Light

When the bereaved family of Minokichi Ishide was informed Monday of the defense headquarters announcement, it seemed as though a ray of light entered this home for the first time in six months. Minokichi was killed in the atrocious April 18 bombing while at a certain national school where he was a first year student in the secondary division. Incense was offered to Minokichi's spirit by the parents, and together with Toshio Shibata, Minokichi's teacher, they talked of the day's of satisfaction and of the tragedy that fatal day.

Minokichi had a strong sense of responsibility and was the class monitor. That day his elder brother Superior Private Harukichi, who had been on duty in northern Manchuria for a long time, was to return home. Minokichi's mother suggested to him that he stay home but the lad, who had never been absent during his six years at school, said he could not. He got up early and saying that he was doing it to welcome his brother swept the garden and left for school as usual.

It was the fourth period, the hour for practical agriculture when suddenly rang out the warning "air raid!" The pupils lay flat on the ground and after the plane had gone by began to seek refuge as they had been taught to do in past training. As they were about to enter a room on the first floor, the enemy plane came back and began machine-gunning the school. A bullet crashed through the window and went through Minokichi's lower abdomen. He was taken immediately to the first aid room but before his father, mother and sister were able to come to his side, his wound proved fatal and his short life of 14 years was over.

The elder brother, Superior Private Harukichi, who came home expecting a happy and hearty welcome, was confronted with this tragedy. With bitterness he vowed to avenge the brutal murder of his brother. The teachers and the student body of the school burned with anger at the inhuman enemy and became determined to work for the annihilation of the inhuman enemy. Since that time the school has been carrying out anti-air-raid training several times monthly and in the classrooms the pupils have been making models of American bombers to remind them of that day and to bring out their military spirit.

Minokichi's parents said:

"We cannot describe how we felt at that time. Because he died in the way that he did Minokichi's spirit probably did not know what to do. But this announcement makes us feel somewhat that he has been avenged. We feel as though a load had been taken from our shoulders."

Minokichi's teacher, Mr. Shibata said: "When I hear my students saying this is the plane which killed Minokichi as they build their models I feel a deep emotion stirring inside me."

Student Killed

On April 18, at 12:23 p.m. it was lunch time at a middle school in the northwest district and 700 young students were playing in the yard. The American bombers dropped bombs on this innocent group and an incendiary bomb struck and killed Shigeru Kojima, 17, fourth year student. Funeral services for Shigeru were held in the school yard some days later by the school's national service group. At the funeral Hirozo Akazawa, a fifth year student, read a message which reflected the feelings of all those present. He said:

"It was lunch time on April 18, just before the fifth period was about to begin. We saw a strange plane, one of a type with which we were not familiar. We did not think it was an enemy plane. It came low and before we could do anything it dropped incendiary bombs on us. Flames shot up from all over the school yard.

"We began to throw sand at the flames and were able to extinguish them. When we recovered ourselves, suddenly we saw you lying there. There was nothing we could say or do which could express our feeling at the enemy who had assaulted an unarmed school and had murdered one of our friends. There is nothing we can say that will be enough to condemn the enemy's inhumanity. We vow to avenge your death. Hate smoulders in our hearts, we have been robbed of one of our beloved brothers."

Principal Tsutsumi of the school said:

"The students felt the war close to themselves and the feeling aroused against the enemy is very great. Their attitude toward the war has increased in seriousness and that shows in the training and the anti-air raid practices."

The buildings of a hospital in the Johoku District, one of concrete and the other a three-storied wooden one, faced each other on both sides of the street. On April 18, a little after noon, there was the sound of a strange airplane motor. Then suddenly a crash, as though something heavy had fallen. Yutaka Tanaka, in charge of the hospital

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FEUD INTENSIFYING IN CHUNGKING CAMP

Red General Yu and Li of Kwangtung Government Clash Over Sphere of Influence

Domei

HONGKONG, October 20.—Latest advices received here indicate that the feud between General Yu Hanmou, Commander of the Chungking Seventh War Zone, and Li Han-hun, Chairman of the Chungking Provincial Government of Kwangtung over the question of sphere of influence has greatly worsened.

Over-stepping the bounds of his authority as regional commander, General Yu, according to reports, has bought off Communist troops which are infesting the area along the Tung River in Kwangtung Province and has organized on his own accord a "model corps" with approximately 5,000 Red troops.

With the understanding of General Yu, Communist troops are reported to have established their own organs at various places and are conducting illegal acts, such as the collection of taxes, appropriation of pay for troops and requisition of provisions, in defiance of the rights of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Aroused by the arbitrary action of General Yu and other Communist leaders, Li, it is understood, has issued secret orders to arrest Communist officials and Red agitators and at the same time advised his troops to keep strict watch on the movement of Communist forces.

UNITED STATES STRIVING TO UP PUBLIC MORALE

People Weary of War in Asia, But Military Trying to Rekindle Interest

ROAD TO ALASKA IS CITED

Cry Also Heard for Burma's Recapture as Significance of Its Loss Realized

Tokujiro Furuta, Buenos Aires correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi told his head office on October 19 over the international telephone about conditions in America. He revealed that the military authorities of America are striving to have their people, who are already weary of the Greater East Asia War although it is not more than one year old, exhibit some interest in the war by talking of what they call passive offensive operations against Japan.

U.S. Now Serious

The picture of America at the threshold of the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, as drawn by Mr. Furuta, follows:

At home America has begun to get itself maneuvered into a position where it will be possible to adjust the structure to meet the needs of the Greater East Asia War. The indication is that America is beginning to set itself in earnest to increase the production of arms, especially planes, tanks, and vessels, and of various kinds of war materials.

The thing which is monopolizing the attention of the American people at the moment is action against Japan in the Pacific. To the Americans the battle for Stalingrad and the general war situation in Europe are virtually nothing by the side of the American Pacific strategy.

There is no communique issued by the U.S. army or navy about American operations in the Pacific, however fragmentary, but it sets the radio and the press asking of the authorities what have become of the Solomons and Aleutians Islands. It is evident that the Americans are in constant fear.

Actions Termed Passive

The admission is made by the American military authorities that utmost importance is being attached to what the armed forces are doing in the areas of the Solomons and Aleutian Islands. They are not slow to confess that the operations conducted by the armed forces in these areas are little better than what are referred to by them as passive offensive actions.

Whether the term "passive offensive actions" truly depicts the things the American armed forces are doing in the Pacific area remains to be seen. But the fact remains that the American military authorities prefer to employ this term in describing what the fighting forces are doing in the War of Greater East Asia. And

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Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, October 21, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Strengthening of New China's Army, Navy and Air Forces

CHUGAI—Maintenance of peace and order is of utmost importance to a country when it is in the making. Thus only can human mind be placed at ease. To strengthen its army, navy and air forces the National Government of China at Nanking is said to have brought about a complete reshuffle in the personnel of its war council. To be sure, it was most timely for it to take such a step at this time.

In view of the fact that the Chungking regime is still relying on its feeble power to put up a stand against the Nanking Government, or of the inseparable relation which exists between Japan and the latter in the current War of the Greater East Asia in which the later is placed in such a situation that it has to give its full support to the cause for which Japan is carrying on the war, President Wang Ching-wei no doubt fully realizes that it is no time for him to remain idle. At least the National Government of China should give its unstinted support to the effort which Japan is directing toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, for thus only can the former rest assured over the feasibility of its maintaining its independence and existence.

Therefore, in order to fulfil this grave mission, it should foster its own ability on which it may be able to depend without depending on others. Under the circumstances, it is obvious that it was with this purpose that the reshuffle of the personnel of the war council of the National Government of China was effected.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the National Government of China has to rely on the guidance of Japan, if it is to strengthen its army, navy and air forces by reforming the main organs of its war council, for otherwise the desired end can hardly be attained and whatever it does would only end in mere formality. Not only must it contribute its unswerving efforts but at the same time it should set out on the work with resolute determination to achieve what it has in mind.

Observing the military affairs of the National Government of China, we find that its national army is practically stationed at all of its important points for safe-guarding the

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GERMAN UNITS ATTACK KRASNAYA IRON WORKS; DAKAR SITUATION TENSE

War Clouds Thicken Over African Area as Landing Urged

VICHY FACES DILEMMA

American Troops at Liberia Receive Additional Reinforcements

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, October 20.—With all indications pointing to an American landing on Dakar in the not too distant future, French resentment towards the United States is increasing in intensity. The ominous clouds of war are thickening not only over Dakar but over the entire territory of Africa.

Le Matin, insisting on a strong stand, declared:

"For the defense of French Africa we should obtain German assistance, and in cooperation with Germany, we should break off our relations with Britain and the United States."

The Paris broadcast reported:

"There are signs of American forces landing at Dakar. If France does not protect the Empire this time, the country will degenerate into a third-rate Power.

Against this atmosphere in France, the Daily Mail, citing the instances of Madagascar and Syria, threatens:

"German rescue will not be in time. If France applies for such assistance, attack will come soon."

With the American navy having an eye on Dakar, which it regards as the key to the Atlantic, French resentment against the United States is mounting. Vichy is in quandary, findig it difficult to make any decision regarding its relations with the United States and also the German rescue issue.

On October 17 rumors were circulated of an impending attack on Dakar, and at present there is no knowing what event will occur in the near future. The threatening atmosphere is found not only in West Africa but all over the entire territory of Africa.

African Area Watched

With winter fast approaching on the Soviet Front, both the Axis and anti-Axis Powers as well as the neutral countries are all watching Africa as the coming greatest arena of battle. Even on the surface alone the following phenomena have been observed, serving evidence of the unsettled situation in Africa:

Mediterranean Sea and Egypt: (1) The German and Italian air forces have been daily bombing Malta. (2) Marshal Erwin Rommel, the German commander, following an important conference at Berlin, has returned to the front. (3) British mechanized corps have been concentrated at El Alamein, and British infantry troops have been concentrated at the Kattara lowlands. Besides, the British air force and American bomber planes have been active.

Northwest Africa: (1) The defense at Morocco and Algeria has been strengthened. (2) Admiral Moreau has been appointed commander of the French naval units at Tunisia. (3) The French naval forces have been concentrated at Dakar and submarine reinforcements have been sent there. (4) Strong and large Anglo-American transport fleets have passed off Senegal.

French Equatorial Africa: (1) Large American forces and large quantities of arms have been landed. Part of them are expected to join the British Eighth Army but what purpose the others have is unknown.

South Africa: (1) General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has visited London and made an important announcement regarding victories in Africa and West Asia. (2) American forces have landed at Johannesburg.

Dakar Attack Urged

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, October 19.—Various newspapers in London have displayed on their front pages Lisbon dispatches on the landing of American forces at Liberia, according to a cable from Stockholm, and are demanding strongly that every measure be taken for setting up the

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Orchestra in Zurich Will Be Conducted By Nippon Musician

Domei

ZURICH, October 19.—Ekitai An, well-known Japanese composer now visiting here, is scheduled to conduct the Zurich Radio Symphony Orchestra at the request of the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation, it was disclosed today. The program tentatively decided upon includes Bach's Toccata and Fugue for the organ arranged for symphony orchestras, "Etenraku," a symphonic phantasie based on Japanese classical music, and "To-a," or East Asia, both arranged by Mr. An.

CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR N. CHINA STEADY

Building and Repair of Waterways, Canals, Roads Undertaken in 5-Year Plan

Domei

PEKING, October 18.—In parallel with the successful armed operations in North China, significant strides are being made by the authorities of the Construction Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission in constructing and repairing waterways, canals, highways and also in city planning, it was revealed here today.

In the satisfactory prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, North China is said to be forming an important supply base.

The authorities here revealed that the Construction Bureau, since its inception, has been exerting utmost efforts for early completion of waterway and irrigation facilities in North China paying particular attention to local conditions. Under the first five year plan for public works put into operation this year, an expenditure of ¥150,000,000 in the next five years is being planned and construction work is now making smooth progress.

Develop Rice Fields

One of the plans is to develop 215,600 acres into paddy fields, and all efforts are being expended to enlarge the area for growing cotton, wheat and other cereals.

The development of rice fields in North China, which was commenced this year, has shown a satisfactory progress. Particular attention is attached to 18 districts, located in Hopeh, Shantung, Shansi and Honan provinces. The work on the construction of the water transportation system throughout North China is making rapid progress.

April this year saw the beginning of construction work of waterways of the Lanho and Hutoho rivers, giving employment to 30,000 laborers. Already 70 per cent of the work on the Lanho River has been completed, while great progress has been made on the Hutoho River.

Simultaneous with the work on improving the water transportation system, a rapid stride in the repairing of destroyed highways and roads and in the building of new motorways is being made. Before the outbreak of the China Affair there were 24,000 kilometers of roads available for motor transportation, however, a greater part of this had been destroyed by the Chungking forces.

Repair Destroyed Highways

In 1938, the Construction Bureau with an expenditure of ¥40,000,000 began repairing the destroyed highways. The repaired highways and new roads now total 3,600 kilometers.

With an expenditure of ¥28,000,000 in 1939, improvement and modernizing of cities in North China have been carried out satisfactorily. Special efforts are being expended to make Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Suchow, Shimen, Taiyuan, Tsingtao, Hsinsiang and Tangku, into modern well-equipped cities. Modernizing of Paoting, Tenshan and others was begun this year.

Under the five-year plan modern city planning will be applied to more than 30 cities in North China including Shanhaikwan and Yuncheng.

Reich Forces Charge Red Factory in Stalingrad Sector

RETREAT IS BLOCKED

Axis Troops Making Steady Progress in Drive Toward Tuapse

By SUSUMU EJIRI
Domei Staff Correspondent

BERLIN, October 19.—With yesterday's capture of the Krasny Barricade Cannon Factory, steel-helmeted German legions, supported by mechanized units, now are fiercely attacking the Krasnaya Oktchabri Iron Works, the last remaining factory of major importance in the industrial section of Stalingrad according to latest advices from the Soviet-German war-front.

The occupation of the important iron works, however, generally is expected to entail considerably more difficulties than the capture of other industrial establishments, because the factory covers a vast territory and has been heavily fortified since March this year.

The Oktchabri Iron Works ranks as one of the biggest industrial plants in the Stalingrad area, boasting a pre-war employment of some 70,000 workers as compared with the size of other factories taken over by the German forces which have employed from 18,000 to 20,000 persons.

Soviet Operations Limited

Although Moscow claimed in the past that the Red defenders of the beleaguered Volga industrial city were being replenished with supplies and troops from the eastern bank of the Volga over a camouflaged pontoon bridge of oil drums constructed a foot below the surface of the river, Soviet authorities now admit that transportation across the water expanse has become increasingly precarious, and operations are being limited to small-scale movements at night.

On the other hand, German military circles report that German air supremacy over the Stalingrad area now has virtually cut off Soviet defenders from a retreat across the Volga.

Despite continuous inclement weather, German forces, the German High Command reports, are continuing to enlarge their control over Stalingrad according to schedule. Both the German and Soviet sides recognize that the mighty, protracted struggle for the occupation of the Volga industrial center has neared its finale.

The Moscow Radio confirms that the siege of Stalingrad has entered its last stage.

Meanwhile, German forces operating in the northwestern Caucasus are reported to be making steady progress toward Tuapse, strategic Soviet Black Sea port, while German operations in the central and northern fronts are said to be hampered by heavy rains at present.

Finis to Stalingrad

Domei

BERLIN, October 19.—The day of fighting for Stalingrad appears imminent as the attacking German forces and the stubbornly resisting Red defenders are bringing every possible means and strength to write finis to the long-drawn-out battle in the nearly ruined Soviet city.

Giving first-hand information of the bitter street fighting which has been going on for some time in the beleaguered city, Sub-lieutenant Oswald Zenkler, a member of the German army press section, writes in the B. Z. Mittag as follows:

"As we viewed Stalingrad from the west, we saw three battered hills in a row in the ruined city, a gruesome scene to say the least.

Inasmuch as the attacking units are compelled to force their way through narrow passes toward these hills, they have to undergo indescribable hardships.

"The Soviet defenders are showering rifle and machine-gun bullets upon the German troops from holes through building walls and crevices of chimneys. The Red soldiers established on top of these hills are causing difficulties to the German forces by pounding with artillery fire.

"The Soviet artillery units on the eastern bank of the Volga, in addi-

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WHITE PLAGUE HIT WITH NEW VACCINE

B.C.G. Anti-Tuberculin Formula Used in Dramatic Fight Against Dread Disease

In line with the nation-wide campaign to promote public health, the B.C.G. anti-tuberculin vaccine (Calmette-Guerin vaccine) will be widely employed to check the "White-plague", it was learned today.

As an initial measure all children graduating from grammar-schools next spring will be inocculated with the B.C.G. vaccine.

That the injection has a preventive power similar to vaccination was proved by the Welfare Ministry, under whose auspices experimental B.C.G. injections were given to 100,000 grammar-school children in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Ishikawa and Aichi prefectures with excellent results.

The Welfare Ministry proposes to divide the country into five sections under the supervision of Dr. Ken Yanagisawa of the Scientific Research Laboratory of the Welfare Ministry, Dr. Eiji Arima of the Hokkaido Imperial University, Dr. Arao Imamura of the Osaka Imperial University and Dr. Tadao Toda of the Kyushu Imperial University, and to innoculate the children by the end of November.

The B.C.G. vaccine was originally discovered in 1921 by Dr. Albert Leon Charles Calmette and Dr. Guerin of the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

In Japan researches on the vaccine were first begun in 1925 and since 1937 a committee of over 20 leading physicians, under the chairmanship of the late Dr. Matao Nagayo, have been carrying on Research work on the problem.

It was in June, 1941 that Dr. Yanagisawa succeeded in producing the present vaccine which has unprecedented effectiveness with no secondary effects, by the application of super-sonic-waves to the original Calmette-Guerin vaccine.

The results of injections given to approximately one million persons over a period of 15 months, beginning June 1941, showed a reduction of two-thirds in the number of new patients and that of nine-tenths in the deaths of tubercular patients.

The preventive treatment against tuberculosis prevents infection and contraction, at the same time immunizing the inocculated person against the melignant disease, stated Dr. Yanagisawa.

He pointed out, however, that the vaccine in question is only a preventive and not a curative.

Nation Hails Steps Taken Against Raiders

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office, jumped out in front of the main building and saw that his hospital had been bombed. In the second story were 38 patients occupying all of the rooms. And half of them were small children. Mr. Tanaka called together his assistants and the nurses, and according to the usual training had all of his patients carried to safety without one casualty.

The activity of the student corps of a certain university and the people of the neighborhood associations held down the damage to a minimum. Dr. Masami Okazaki, head of the hospital when informed of the defense headquarters announcement stated:

"That is good... I felt a great anger at that time. But it was fortunate that through everyone's help we were able to save all of our patients. Our nurses acted well according to training. The hospital's first duty is to its patients."

German Units Hit Krasnaya Factories

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, are giving their troops in the ruined metropolis protective fire making the situation extremely disagreeable to the German soldiers.

"The German fighters must make their way onward through this criss-cross of enemy fire.

"What astonishes us is the fact that some 50,000 Russian citizens, aged people, women, and children, are still alive in this inferno of modern warfare. These poor people are subsisting like rats or groundhogs in caves and cannon blasted holes, suffering from hunger and cold.

"These remnants of the Russian population in Stalingrad, however, cannot flee from this war-torn city because their own planes would shoot any one trying to escape from this area."

Horiuchi Returning

Tateki Horiuchi, Japanese Minister stationed at Shanghai, arrived at Fukuoka from Shanghai by air Tuesday afternoon and immediately took off for Tokyo, where he will make an interim report to the Government, says Domei.

Manchou Foreign Chief Received in Audience; Makes Report to Throne

Domei

HSINKING, October 20.—Li Shao-keng, newly appointed Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo and former Ambassador to Japan, was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo at the Imperial Palace at 11:30 a.m. today to report his return from Japan and his assumption of the new post.

10 JAPANESE INTERNEES DIE IN U.S. AND AUSTRALIA

65 More Nippon Subjects Arrested in America, Gaimusho Announces

The names of 10 Japanese internees who died recently in the United States and Australia were announced by the Foreign Office Tuesday. The Foreign Office also announced the names of 65 additional Japanese who have been recently interned in the United States and the names of 94 others who have been released.

It was disclosed that among the newly interned Japanese 23 were in Hawaii.

The released internees include 41 from Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, six from San Francisco, nine from Tujunga, California, and six from Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

Of those who died, five passed away in the United States, it was revealed.

Today's Press Comments

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same, while its naval units are found patrolling the different coast lines of North, Central and South China and thus cooperating with the Imperial Navy. Although the army and naval forces of the National Government of China at Nanking are far from being perfect as yet, not to speak of its air force, it is gratifying to know, that its army and navy, and particularly its air force, are gradually undergoing the required training and are being strengthened.

With the necessary ground work already having been completed, the air force of the Government will be found fully reorganized in the near future. Thus not only is it essential to maintain its independence and existence by the reorganizing and strengthening of its army, navy and air forces, but also for the Government to enable itself to fully cooperate with Japan in her successful prosecution of the current War of Greater East Asia.

Dakar Situation Tense As U.S. May Land Men

(Continued From Page 1)

second front in Africa.

The concensus of views in the British press is that unless quick action is taken, strong fortifications will be made at Dakar and those warships which were damaged in the initial attack on Dakar by the British Combined Fleet will be completely repaired, and the French naval power will be strengthened by German submarine reinforcements.

American Troops Strengthened

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, October 19.—According to a report from Lisbon, the American forces landing at Liberia on the western coast of Africa have been receiving reinforcements one after another.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Go Abroad

Domei

LISBON, October 19.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of President Roosevelt, will shortly visit England at the invitation of Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, eldest daughter of the British King and Queen, it is reported from Washington.

AMERICA STRIVING TO BOLSTER MORALE

(Continued From Page 1)

this term is a useful one to them, since by its use they manage to have their people who are weary of war before it is not more than one year old exhibit some interest in the maintenance of the war effort.

It would seem that the American military authorities are anxious to have the people who are disgusted with the war which has gone against their country believe that they are going to take back what ground has been lost to the Japanese Forces. In order to show to the people that they are quite serious in this thought, they point to the great military road to Alaska across Canada which has just been completed and to the organization of a large fleet of transports to ply between America and Australia.

The manner in which Under-Secretary of State Welles and Navy Secretary Knox are demanding that America stake all on an offensive in the Pacific are indicative of the state of feeling in the military quarters of America. I have said that the American strategy in the Pacific area is monopolizing the attention of the American people. But I think I shall not be contradicted when I say that there are signs seen here and there to show that in the Atlantic as well America is going to engage in passive offensive actions.

One of these signs is the communique issued in America on October 18 revealing the commencement of landing operations by American forces in Liberia in West Africa. This move is both defensive and offensive. It is defensive in that it will be a help to the solution of the problem of getting American arms and war materials safely to the Allies across the Pacific and to the fighting of German and Italian submarines. It is offensive in the sense that it will make possible the sending of reinforcements from America to the Allied forces fighting in Africa.

The fact is to be noted in Japan that America is getting ready to advance in areas where there is the least resistance.

Allies Must Not Recover

The thing for Japan to do in the situation which is arising in this manner, it would seem, is to make certain that America and Britain will not recover from the effects of the blows they have received from Japan to permit them to change to offensive from defensive actions. When it comes to keeping America and Britain in a position where it will be impossible for them to engage in offensive operations, the great results which were obtained by the Imperial Forces in the first phase of the War of the Greater East Asia will be found to be of immense value.

There is a cry heard in America and Britain for the recapture of Burma. It means that these countries are coming to the realization of what it is to engage in operations against Japan without Burma, whose reduction by the Imperial Forces after several months of fighting has made it possible for Japan to get in a position where she can be sure of winning final victory in the War of the Greater East Asia.

General Wavell, Commander of the Indian Army, recently inspected the Burmese border of India and made a statement for publication about the trip of inspection upon his return to New Delhi. This statement of the British general had much to do with the "Recapture Burma" movement.

There was another thing in the background of the clamor, namely, a memorandum to America from General Chiang Kai-shek which Wendell Willkie brought back with him from Chungking which he had visited on behalf of President Roosevelt. That note asked Roosevelt not to forget Chungking, to strive to re-take Burma, without which it would be impossible to offer an effective resistance to Japan, and to increase aid to Chungking.

Chiang's Appeal Stirs People

General Chiang's appeal based on Burma stirred the imagination of the American people. Thus the American people began to attach as much importance to the recapture of Burma as to the establishment of a second front against Germany. Since the fall of Burma, Chungking has been compelled to get American aid via two routes, the one from Karachi passing Turkestan, and the other passing Iran and the Caspian Sea.

The capacity of these routes, which are long compared with the Burma Road, is extremely limited. This is why General Chiang is anxious to see Burma recaptured by his Western allies.

With regard to the American method of conducting operations against Japan, American war correspondents who recently returned from the South Pacific area are loud in criticism of it. They point out that there is unity among the various arms of the Japanese Army. To the lack of unity in the American army, these newspapermen attribute the defeat which has been suffered by it in the Greater East Asia War. They want the Americans to select some place of real importance in the hands of the enemy, attack it with planes, and then to send troops to occupy and hold it, as the Japanese do.

The American authorities have learned from the Greater East Asia War what an important factor a large army is in the winning of a battle.

Public Hugging Old Iron

Another question which is occupying the attention of the American authorities is old iron. There is a fairly large amount of old iron in America. Only the people are reluctant to make their old iron available to the fighting services.

Recently the American authorities have hit upon the idea of having admissions to baseball matches and motion picture halls paid in old iron. The scheme was a speedy success. I was told that under the arrangement the American authorities have secured the amount of old iron it had vainly sought to obtain in a long period.

A strange phenomenon is observable in America as the Greater East Asia War progresses. The American people, especially those of the working class, are going in for dancing as never before. A famous instructor of dancing has estimated that there has been a 100 per cent increase in the number of dance halls in America during the past year. The newspapers of America are beginning a drive against the evils of this tendency.

Large Group of Young Women Desires To Marry Men Pioneering in Continent

Dan Cupid will have to shoot his golden arrows more rapidly now than hitherto through the hearts of those youth who are destined for Manchoukuo, China and other countries in Greater East Asia as an increasing number of girls who want to get married are expressing the desire to make their homes in the Continent, according to Domei.

More than 100 young women, it is reported, applied at the Marriage Consulting Bureau of the Central Association for Overseas Japanese to have them united with promising young men working on the vast fields in either China or Manchoukuo.

According to the authorities of the Dan Cupid office, they have never matched more than one couple a year during its first year of business following its opening in 1930.

With increased number of applicants subsequent to the start of the current war, however, the Central Association for Overseas Japanese found it advisable to establish a Women's Training Center where prospective brides for Japanese pioneers in the Southern Regions are to be trained.

The first 30 students, it is recalled, recently were admitted into the institute after a difficult entrance examination.

FAPI CONVERSION DRIVE TO BE PUSHED IN CHINA

Money Exchange Campaign to Be Held for One Month In Peace Zone

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 20.—In keeping with the policy of the Chinese National Government to stabilize China's currency structure, arrangements have been made to conduct a one-month currency-conversion drive in the rural pacification areas east of Lake Taihu, beginning November 1, it was learned today.

During the one-month campaign, Government authorities will grant the people living in the rural pacification areas concerned every opportunity and facility to exchange whatever old fapi they may possess for the legal tender of the Central Reserve Bank of China.

At the end of the period, however, use of the old fapi in the rural pacification areas will be strictly banned.

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CENTRAL CHINA SEES INCREASE IN CROPS

Rice, Wheat, Cotton Harvests Show Strong Upswing Over Last Year

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 19.—Because of favorable weather conditions during the summer, interim reports from various parts of Central China indicate that the harvests of rice, wheat and raw cotton this year will surpass last year's figure by 10 to 30 per cent.

According to available information, the yields of both ordinary and glutinous rice are expected to total approximately 49,000,000 bushels and 17,000,000 bushels, respectively, both registering an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent over last year's figure.

The rice crop in the Yangtze delta, which constitutes Shanghai's granary, is expected to be on the whole better than last year's. Estimates from areas south of the Yangtze indicate a 20 per cent increase, while the Wuhu district and the Northern Kiangsu area are anticipating larger yields.

The reports indicate that the rice crop in the occupied areas extending along the Yangtze down from Anking will top 14,960,000 bags (one bag representing 100 kilograms), or about 20 per cent larger than last year. From 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 bags of this harvest are expected to be made into flour as in the previous year.

The estimated cotton harvest along the lower Yangtze, reports indicate will range around 2,000,000 piculs, registering a 20 to 30 per cent increase over last year.

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Katsumasa Furuya Gets Post of Secretary Of Embassy at Hsinking

Katsumasa Furuya, Vice-Consul, has been appointed concurrently Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Manchoukuo, succeeding Vice-Consul Masao Takeo, who has been relieved of his concurrent post as Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Manchoukuo, the Foreign Office announced Tuesday. Simultaneously, it was announced that Ichiro Kawasaki has been appointed Third Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union.

Shanghai Checks Foodstuffs

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 20.—With a view to stabilizing the food situation in Shanghai, the Foodstuffs Control Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality is collecting statistical data bearing on the import and export of foodstuffs.

Departs for Shanghai

Domei

HSINKING, October 20.—Yeh Yao-kung, newly-appointed Manchoukuo Consul-General to Shanghai left Hsinking this morning for his post.

P.I. TO STUDY RICE BUYING

Five Provinces of Luzon Island Prepare for Harvest Soon

Governors of the five provinces in central Luzon Island, as well as representatives of the farmers were requested by the Japanese military authorities to meet on Tuesday at the Rice Control Company to discuss the purchase of rice to be harvested in the near future, the Yomiuri reported from Manila Domei stated.

It is recalled that the Rice Control Company has been greatly instrumental in efficiently regulating the supply and demand of rice in the Philippines.

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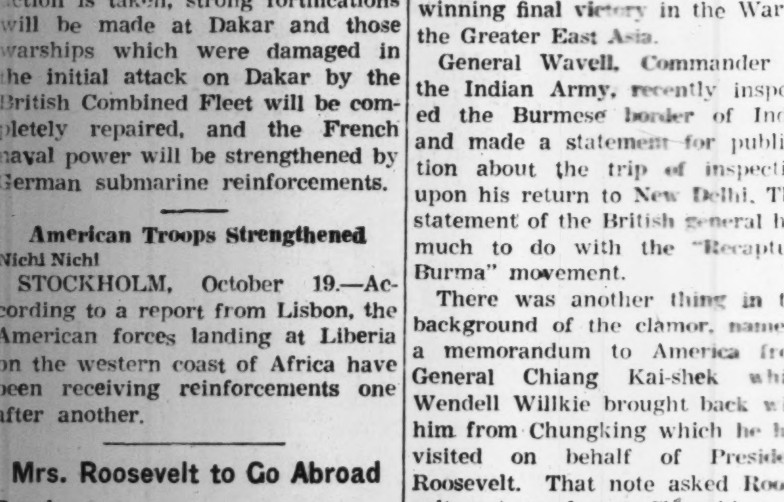

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TOKYO CITY SET-UP TO BE STREAMLINED

Special Municipality Proposed —Would Enhance Nation's Internal Structure

The administrative setup in Tokyo is slated for streamlining in accordance with the wartime situation. In this connection, the Tokyo Special Municipality is proposed by interested quarters as the most suitable system for adoption for it would mean a strengthened administration which would automatically eliminate overlapping in administration and supervision, reports the Asahi.

The Home Ministry has, for many years in the past, considered the question of establishing a Tokyo Special Municipality, and preparations for presenting a bill to that effect were completed for presentation to the 79th Diet. However, because of the emergency situation at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the bill was not discussed and has been pending until its revival today. Since then many factors have arisen and the time is now considered ripe for the establishment of such a system of local government.

The benefits derived from streamlining administration would result in a double-strengthened internal structure, the elimination of overlapping in the municipal administration of education, public works, sanitation, public establishments and others, and a clear-cut division between the supervision of the prefectural government and the Home Ministry.

The birth of the movement for the establishment of a Tokyo Special Municipality traced to the special regulations regarding Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto on March 23, 1888, a year after the system of cities, towns and villages was put into effect. Beginning in 1892 at the 6th Diet the House of Peers has proposed the establishment of the Tokyo Special Municipality in the 15th, 16th, 24th, 25th, and 26th Diets, and the lower house in the 13th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th.

The Government also proposed its establishmet at the 9th Diet in 1895. These proposals did not materialize because the Government and the upper house desired the selection of the head of the special municipality by officials and the lower house held the view that selection should be decided by public election.

Was Discussed Often

The Tokyo Special Municipality was discussed often during the Taisho era (1911-1926) together with the proposal relating to the five great special cities system, and bills in this connection were presented on several occasions. In 1933, at the 64th Diet, the Government presented a proposal for the establishment of the system. According to that plan, the area of the capital was to be the same as that of the present prefecture, or, in other words, it was to be divided into Ku, Shi, Cho, Son, and islands.

It was also decided that the mayor of the capital was to be selected by the Government, and the directors were to be made up of Government officials. The police system was to remain unchanged and there were to be two legislative bodies; the Special Municipality Assembly and the Special Municipality Council. By this means overlapping in administration and supervision would end and the Home Minister would supervise directly.

Although this proposal was not passed, it can be regarded, at the present time as useful reference. It was along these lines that the Home Ministry announced its trial plan for provincial bureaus in 1938, and has since then continued its studies.

The present plan to streamline administration differs from those formulated in the past inasmuch as it embodies a desire to consolidate the national structure by centralizing administration in the capital.

SAKURAI HONORED AT PARTY

Round-Table Conference Held to Discuss Burmese Problems

A reception was given in honor of Hyogoro Sakurai, supreme adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, at the Koyokan Restaurant in Shiba-ku Monday afternoon by the Research Institute for East Asia Administration, according to Domei.

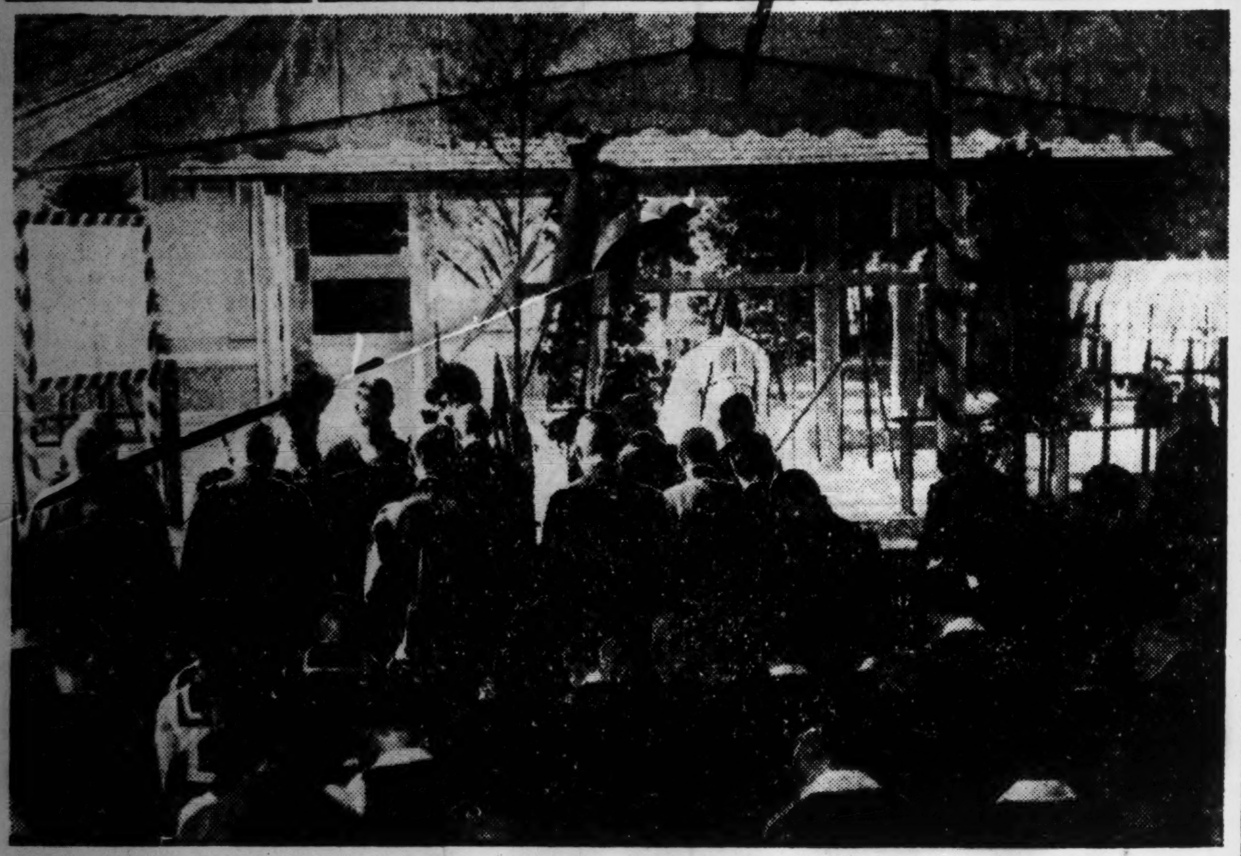
During the function, 60 dignitaries including Minister without Portfolio Kazuo Aoki, General Nobuyuki Abe, Admiral Hidesuke Yamamoto, Yonezo Mae[illegible] Shinya Uchida, Fumio Goto and others participated in a round-table conference to discuss problems [illegible] Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere relating to Burma.

Anti-Red [illegible]

C.P.S.

PEIPING, October 20.—A mass meeting will be held here on October 25 when lectures will be given to awaken the audience to the terror of Communism and the havoc wrought by Communist-bandits in China.

For Tokyo's War Dead



Held Tuesday afternoon in the premises behind the Korakuen Park in Koishikawa ward were formal rites marking the completion of the temporary charnel house for Tokyo's war dead with Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto, chairman of the committee for construction of a municipal memorial tower honoring the war dead from Tokyo, and other dignitaries as well as some 500 representatives of families whose members have given their lives for their country. Construction of the memorial tower is progressing with a daily average of 500 Tokyo citizens contributing their labor.

72-Year Old Farmer's Widow Called True Mother of Nippon

Of Six Sons, Four Are Serving the Colors; One Took Part in Pearl Harbor Attack; Despite Advanced Age She Helps Neighbors

Mrs. Matsu Yashiro, Sunazaki, Sakasaiyama Mura, Sarushima Gun, Ibaragi Prefecture, is a living testimony of the courage and patriotism of Japanese mothers. She is at present 72 years old. At her husband's death 26 years ago, she took up the full responsibility of bringing up six sons. Except the two elder sons, they are [illegible] on the front lines; the third son, Shinkichi, artillery First Class Private, the fourth son Washiro cavalry Corporal being called to the colors with the outbreak of the China Affair while the fifth son, Hichiro Naval First Class Flight Petty Officer took part in the battles of Pearl Harbor and on the waters of the Indian Sea, and the sixth son Kihachiro, a Third Class engineer served the Army first in China and is now in the South. Her two grandsons are in the service of the State as young Eaglets.

Mrs. Yashiro was recently visited by Haruo Sato, well-known author and poet who has lately published "The Japanese Anthology." He called on her at her home in the capacity of a member of the trustee of the Literary Men's Patriotic Association. After the visit he wrote in the report published in the Yomiuri-Hochi that Mrs. Yashiro considered it nothing to have four of her sons on the front lines. The following is the gist of the report of the interview with Mrs. Yashiro:

Sakasaiyama Mura is some seven "ri" away from Furukawa Cho. I rode on a bus over the distance of five "ri" and after that I had to ride on a "Koseisha" (a small carriage attached to a bicycle). On both sides of the country road, I saw rice fields which were promising good harvest. In other fields potatoes, onions, and buckwheat were growing and the mulberry plantation stretched far and wide while some tobacco fields attracted my special interest. The field looked richly colored with various shades of green.

I was guided by Yoshizo Yashiro, the second son of Mrs. Yashiro who is residing in Furukawa Cho. He is now being employed by a Life Insurance Company. He is a very considerate person. To my questions he answered to the point but he did not say a single word unnecessarily. He informed me that his elder brother and himself were the only ones who were not on the military list. He looked so well-built that he could be easily regarded as one of the sons who had served in the Army.

Presently the "Koseisha" stopped in front of a house where the rice stalks were seen spread at its entrance. Going into the front garden, I noticed some leaves spread for drying. Then walking under a big persimmon tree and looking at the beans hanging from the eaves I went into the house. I was then offered a cushion while three or four children peeped at me, yet there was no sign of Mrs. Yashiro. After a little while she came in mumbling, "I am giving trouble to other people, doing things I am not asked to." I was then told that she had been working at the tobacco leaves. I was informed that about a month ago when was weeding the field of her neighbor she fell off the cliff, some ten feet high and fainted and after that she was bedridden for some twenty days under a doctor's care. She must have been ashamed of giving much trouble to her family. That latest accident seemed to have been occupying her mind more than anything else at that moment. Being informed of the purpose of our visit she simply said, "It is too great an honor." Then she continued, "Sometime ago when I was told that someone would visit me for the same purpose, I asked Heikichi to stop the proposed visit. For a while nothing was said about the visit, so I took it for granted that the plan had been postponed." She meant that she had asked Heikichi Akutsu, a relative of hers and a member of the Prefectural Assembly, to stop the proposed plan of the visit. Mr. Akutsu was the one who recommended her as a suitable model of Japanese motherhood.

Being asked to pose for a photograph, she looked surprised, but she put on her glasses while saying, "My eyesight is getting bad." Her daughter-in-law told me that Mrs. Yashiro's one eye had been weak and with the advance of years her eyesight was weakened, but she was able to sew without glasses. The photographer directing the lens said, "please do not get stiff," but looking at her I noticed that she was not particularly posing for the occasion. Mrs. Yashiro added that her eyesight was good enough to look after the tobacco leaves.

She asked me if I wanted the picture of the horse. Her son explained that the horse for which her grandson who is now in North China cared very much died last summer. He must have heard about the death of his horse from his friends because his parents did not tell him about it. Probably she wanted to send the picture of the new horse which they had purchased soon after the death of the former one. The horse which I was told about was brought forth to have its picture taken.

In 1937 when her fourth son Washiro was called to the colors, it was only three days after his wife had given birth to a baby. Mrs. Yashiro used to call on her daughter-in-law every morning and evening and looked after the patient and the baby. Thus she is a person of warm heart with consideration and sympathy. She told me that when her son Washiro returned safely from the front and bowed low in front of the family altar and reported to the spirits of his deceased ancesters of his safe return as soon as he stepped into the house, she was so impressed by his spirit of piety that she almost cried. Being asked what her religious denomination was, she answered, "We are of the 'Jodo' sect," and added that all her sons on the front were well and strong and her grandson would be ready to serve in the Army in the following year.

At the end of the interview, she expressed her opinion on the current war by saying, "We must do everything we can to bring it to a victorious conclusion."

Mrs. Yashiro is a true incarnation of Japanese motherhood who encouraged her sons when they left for the front, but in the core she is a loving mother who is thinking of the welfare of her sons. It is a well-known episode that at the time when her son, Hichiro who is now serving in the Navy in the Southern Regions, came to say a word of farewell to her just before leaving the village, she said he was a sissy to come and see his mother and did not see him, but with tears in her eyes, she pounded rice and made "Chikara Mochi" (rice-cake which should give special power to the consumer). With encouraging words she gave that rice-cake to her son. With firm confidence that it is the duty of farmers to work with hoe and spade she is continuing her farm labor at the age of 72.

WANG ENTHUSIASTIC FOR STRONGER TIES

Thought It Wise for China to Participate in Tripartite Alliance Treaty

Editor's Note: This is the last instalment of the text of the brilliant speech delivered by Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China and Chief Secretary of the National Movement Propelling Commission, at the meeting held at the Kanda Kyoritsu Auditorium on October 13 sponsored under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Dai Nippon Asia Development Association and the Tokyo Municipality.

When the Tripartite Alliance Treaty was concluded among Japan, Germany and Italy, Wang Ching-wei, who was then holding the post of President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, is said to have thought it wise for China to join in the alliance and thus share the responsibility to be assumed by countries existing in a new era. He also hoped for the removal of all difference between Japan and China by having China participate in the alliance. It was apparently against his will to aggravate the relations then found prevailing between the two countries.

It was about this time that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross proposed to China a new monetary system. Chiang Kai-shek and some of his followers were beguiled into believing that this financial policy presented by him was one to be followed by China, believing that the finance of the country could be revamped by it. This Leith-Ross financial bill aimed at taking China's silver bullion and in return enable China to issue notes under the guarantee of Britain and America. In view of the fact that China then was suffering from financial straits, the bill no doubt seemed roseate to it. The liberty enjoyed by China then in its finance and economy was based on the silver bullion which was preserved by it. Such being the case, if the silver bullion was taken away from China and stored in the banks of Britain and America, it means that China's finance had to be placed under the supervision of these two countries for an indefinite length of time. In other words, China had to be enslaved by Britain and America as long as its financial affairs were concerned, with the result that the gap lying between Japan and her would be irretrievably widened and all opportunity for embettering the relations existing between the two would be lost forever.

For this reason, President Wang decided to wipe out all plots of Britain and America and, therefore, he determinedly voiced his strong opposition against adoption of the bill. And what happened was that on November 1 of the same year, while his photograph was being taken with his friends after he had finished his speech which he delivered at Nanking, a fanatic fired three pistol shots at him. He barely escaped death but since then he disappeared entirely from the frontline.

Following this mishap which befell him, President Wang resigned his post and since then the relations between Japan and China had turned from bad to worse.

The Manchurian Incident had developed directly into the current China Affair. However, since then Mr. Wang was fortunate enough to recover his health and had not abandoned his hope of embettering the relations between Japan and China. During the period before and after the fall of Nanking, a peace mediation was offered by the then German Ambassador to China, Mr. Trautman, and the conditions set forth in the same had been adopted by Chiang Kai-shek. And without doubt the authorities of the then Nanking Government also had agreed to the proposal.

Chiang Consults Stalin

Although having no objection to the proposal General Chiang is said to have consulted Premier Josef Stalin for his view on the same. Premier Stalin, however, expressed his view in the negative, advising Chiang to continue his resistance against Japan inasmuch as the Soviet Union would willingly extend aid to him. Chiang really did not want peace with Japan from the very outset and, therefore, he had shirked his responsibility by resigning from the post of the President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government and gave the post to H. H. Kung. Even the Central Political Council had accepted the Trautman peace proposal but at the last moment when its definite reply had to be made, the new President of the Executive Yuan, Kung is said to have shirked his responsibility, thus withholding his definite reply in the affirmative.

In the twenty-third year of the founding of the National Government of China, after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, Wang Ching-wei, the new President of the Executive Yuan, had continuously endeavored at the stake of his life to readjust the relations then existing between Japan and China by concluding many treaties with the latter country.

In the winter of the twenty seventh year of the founding of the National Government of China, President Wang, imposing full confidence on the declaration made public by the then Konoye Cabinet, left Chungking and since then directed his unswerving efforts toward the attainment of his end in view. It was instrumental in deeply engraving in the hearts of the young men of China that the fundamental idea of both Japan and China lies in the ultimate emancipation of East Asia through their cooperation. In view of the thought entertained by the young men of China, it seems to be consistent in relying on Britain and America and standing for anti Japanese, but this is only superfluous for once you delve deep into it and you will discover that it has not discarded its natural inclination toward the stabilization of the defense of East Asia. Thus what the masses of China desire from the depth of their hearts is independence for China and emancipation of the whole of East Asia.

The national movement in progress in China is one for taking advantage of this trend of thought as entertained by the entire nation of China. It is for rallying the youth of China and enable them to carry on their struggle successfully against those who believe in Communism and who rely on Britain and America, in support of the great Asiatic principle which is the guiding principle underlying the national revolution of China.

China Covets Peace

Frankly speaking, the young men of China covet peace just as much as anyone else but they entertain a certain doubt. Of course, they have no doubt whatever as to the fact that they should give their full support to Japan in its successful prosecution of the current War of Greater East Asia, nor have they the least doubt that Japan will win the final victory in the war, but what they are doubtful about is that whether their country will be given freedom and independence after the war. They are doubting that Japan might take the place which had been taken by Britain and America since one hundred years ago. The answer to this should be that there is nothing to worry over it. The assurance of China's existence and independence is always in our hands. If we can cooperate with our own power, there is no reason why we should not share the happiness of the final victory.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, the question is how much of our ability can we exert for the cooperation. Should we exert more of our efforts in the future for the cooperation, it is then that all these doubtful questions may be amicably settled. In short, importance should be attached to our efforts as well as to our individual ability.

The declaration that China should share all sorrows and joys with Japan, made on the first day since the start of the War of Greater East Asia by President Wang Ching-wei should not be taken as mere words. It should be noted that in order to carry out this declaration, we should have to donate much of our blood and tears. We should have to donate all of our blood for the cause and thus collaborate with Japan with the firm determination to tide over all hardship and difficulties. Al though we are not now in actual war, we are maintaining a wartime national structure. We are not participating in the war just by giving our material assistance but by giving our spiritual support as well. It is for this purpose that the national movement of China is to be launched.

Kansai Notes

The Italian Vice-Consul in Kobe and Mrs. Marco di Renzo were hosts at a farewell tea party held last Friday afternoon at the Tor Hotel at which nearly a hundred guests, both foreign and Japanese, attended. Mr. di Renzo has been transferred to the Italian Embassy in China.

Among those present were Mayor Bunichiro Noda of Kobe, Admiral Morizumi, Chief of the Naval Personnel Bureau in Kobe, Chief Hirose of the Kobe Customs, the President of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Chief Procurator Takematsu of Kobe Court, President Hozone of the Italo-Japanese Association in Kobe, members of the Axis and neutral consular corps in Kobe, members of the Italian community of the port city and many others. Governor Narita of Hyogo Prefecture was unable to attend the party as he was called away from Kobe that day.

Mr. and Mrs. di Renzo and their daughters Renata and Liliana are scheduled to leave for China via Chosen in a few days.

With his transfer, Mr. di Renzo terminates six years of service as Italian Vice-Consul in Kobe. Previous to his post here, Mr di Renzo served at the Italian Embassy in China for a period of 10 years, the last three years of which, from 1933 to 1936, he was in charge of the Peking Office of the Embassy.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on October 19: Mr. F. Bachy, Mr. A. Gerdts, Mr. and Mrs. M. di Renzo and two daughters, Mr. E. Hoppen, Miss K. Hasegawa, Mr. R. Ikuzawa, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kato, Mrs. A. Kawase and daughter, Mr. K. Kobayashi, Mr. T. Mine, Mrs. K. Nakahara, Mrs. K. Ohtsubo, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. B. Takashima, Mr. and Mrs. K. Tsukamoto, Mr. and Mrs. S. Takagi and Mr. M. Takeda.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on October 19 included: Mr. H. Ogura, Mr. N. Shibuya, Dr. Hugel, Mr. Y. Tanaka, Miss C. Oichi.

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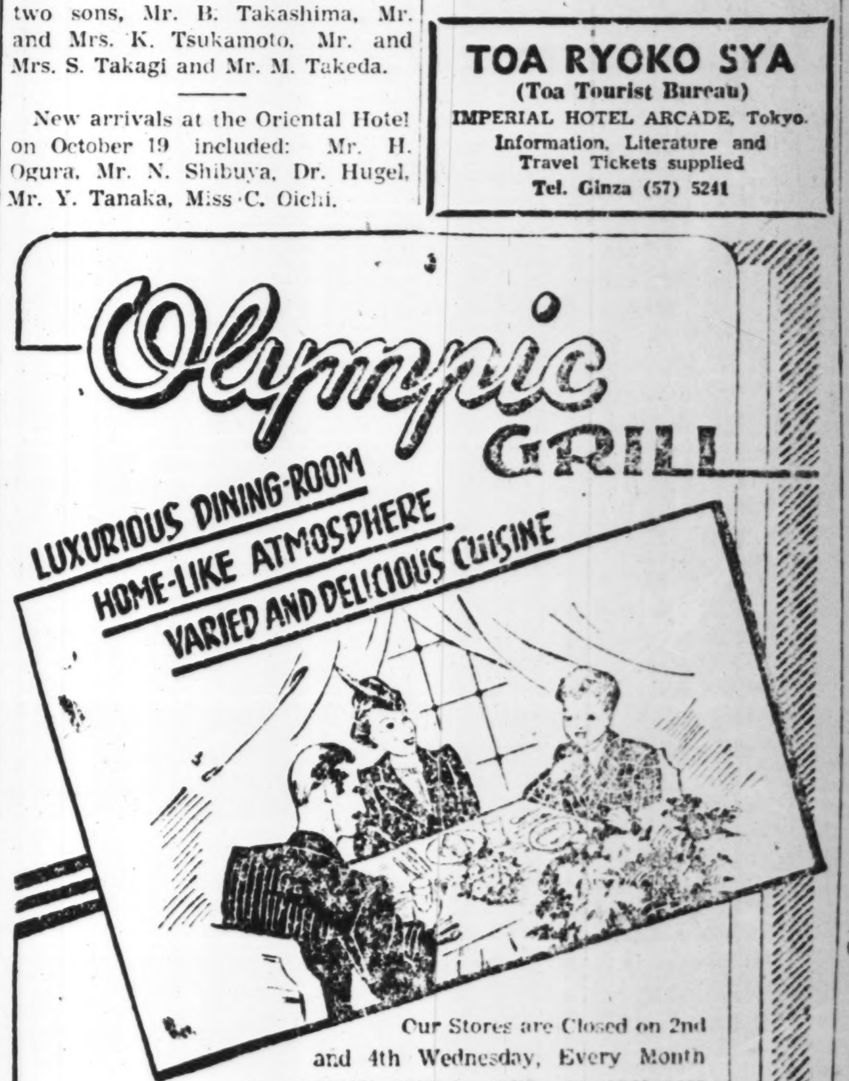

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Life of Pandit Nehru, Indian Hero, Outlined

Popular Leader Is Looked Upon as Gandhi's Successor

PASSIONATE PATRIOT

Life Reveals Him ...et Plus Man of Action

...it Jawaharlal Nehru, leader ...e Indian National Congress ...is popular among the Indian ...ple, especially among the youths, ... the new hope of India and Gandhi's successor. Despite his great popularity, he is always careful to have his senior, Mahatma Gandhi, stand in the foreground and show himself only as a helper. At the conference at Lahore, he spoke to the following effect:

"The time has come for our country to be freed from the grip of another nation. This is an open secret. Men and women of India, you now have the opportunity to join this movement. You may be thrown into prison or even put to death for the action. However, if our fervent passion can help in any way in emancipating mankind from its present state of slavehood, do you not think that this would be a great joy to us?"

His words moved the people and gave them strength. Nehru too has been imprisoned like Gandhi and is now grinding his teeth in rage because he has to pass fruitless days between the cold cell walls.

Nehru was born in January, 1889, at Allahabad, as the son of Motilal Nehru, who was one of India's best lawyers and a great leader of the Indian National Congress Party, ranking next only to Gandhi. Like most of the youths of the Indian upper class, Jawaharlal Nehru went to England to study law. He obtained a doctor's degree in law from Cambridge University and returned to India in 1912.

While dealing with various law problems as a lawyer, he saw for the first time, England's craftiness and the oppression to which she subjected the Indian people.

After his resolution to save the people was made, his character as a leader of the independence movement gradually showed itself, but it was not until he met Gandhi in 1916 that he became an actual worker of the movement.

During his twenty years as a fighter for the movement, he was imprisoned eight times. Whenever he was arrested, he would say, "At these times when many men and women are thrown into prison without any reason, the best living place for men and women who love justice is the prison."

Soon after his release from his first imprisonment, he went on a tour through Europe. In 1928, during his visit to Russia, he became interested in the peasants' movement there and became a Communist.

On his return to India, he devoted himself to the emancipation of the peasants. He then formed a laborers' union, and while fighting to improve the working condition of the Indian laborers in the English factories, he gradually won the hearts of the Indian youths.

Although his movement was criticized as being communistic in nature, he, like Gandhi, had started as a social movement worker before going into the independence movement, so his past career perhaps could not be helped.

Just as Nehru is a passionate patriot, so were his parents arduous backers of the masses. At a peasants' meeting, Nehru made a speech on the emancipation of the peasants, worried as he was about his sick father. His words were violent. He vehemently spoke against England's tyrannical oppression, and was arrested by British gendarmes in the midst of his speech.

His sick father then rose from his bed and saying that he could not be lying idle, and that he had to work as a man, took his son's manuscript and continued with the speech.

Nehru's wife is likewise a fighter for India's cause. She has organized a women's association and singing religious and patriotic songs, has exerted herself in awakening the Indian peasant women. When her husband was arrested she put herself more than ever into her work and as a result, she too was imprisoned as an agitator.

Upon her arrest, she told a newspaper reporter who happened to pass by her, "I am immensely happy and proud to follow the same road as my husband. Please tell the women workers of the movement to keep up the fight and never give up." In prison, Nehru is said to have interceded for his wife, saying, "In my wife's heart is the true spirit of an Indian wife." To his wife it must have been a great joy to be imprisoned together with her beloved husband.

Compared to Gandhi, Nehru is more active and progressive, but at the same time he is a man full of poetical sentiment. During one of his imprisonments, he spoke to the following effect while looking at the stars from the window:

"The blue strip of cloth above us, that we call the sky. The white clouds glide by, spreading their silvery sails." In these words are reflected the indifferent and transcendental attitude of Nehru toward his life of internment.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

The leaders of the Indian National Congress Party, like Gandhi and Nehru, were all born in India and are Hindus. But there is one who is a Mohammedan and who, moreover, was born in Arabia. He is Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress Party. Born in 1888 at Mecca, he is at present 55 years old.

A graduate of the University of Cairo, he is a great scholar well versed in Eastern and Western philosophy, and has written many authoritative books on Arabia and Egypt.

About 1912 he published a newspaper attacking the tyrannical English government as well as the old Indian traditions. The newspaper was banned and he himself was not allowed to enter Bombay, Bengal and Punjab.

In 1916, he joined the Congress Party despite the difference in his religion. The nobility of his character and the soundness of his opinion soon won for him the presidency of the Party. He has been working all these years for India's complete independence, but is now held a prisoner with Gandhi and Nehru.

Rash Behari Bose

Too much is already known of Rash Behari Bose to make special mention of him here. He was a protege of Mitsuru Toyama, married a Japanese woman, and has lived in Japan for 20 years. It was at the time of the Okuma Cabinet that he took refuge in Japan after failing in his attempt to assassinate the viceroy of India.

Baron Kikujiro Ishii, the then Foreign Minister, tried to hand him over to England but was opposed by Japan's patriots.

For twenty years, he has kept silent, readying himself for this day. He is 57 years old now.

Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he went to Bangkok, Thailand, where he formed the Indian Independence Committee in concert with the Indian Independence Party in Thailand. As the head of the committee, he is now encouraging and supporting the patriots in India from without.

Although he was once opposed to Gandhi and Nehru, the love for India's independence is boiling in his veins.

It was none other than he, who was the center of the movement which revolted against the English Government in February, 1919, bombed the Government Office, seized the ammunition storehouse, lynched the English spies, and tried to stage a wholesale massacre of the English officials and the viceroy.

He is now in Bangkok fighting for his country as a former champion. Much can be expected from him.

Subhas Chandra Bose was born in 1897 in Cuttack, Orissa Province, as the son of a government official. He too studied at Cambridge University and passed the executive official's examination, said to be one of the most difficult of its kind.

After returning to India, he served as a government official, until he read Gandhi's manifesto attacking the massacre of Amritsar from a humanistic standpoint. Deeply impressed, he gave up his position and joined Gandhi's non-cooperative movement.

At 28 he was elected mayor of Calcutta and was reelected for a second term. His great executive skill and vigor frightened the English gendarmes, who finding various excuses, arrested and exiled him to Burma. The movement to which he had adhered was put to a stop for the time being.

Later, upon his release on the grounds of illness, he started a furious anti-British movement. He was imprisoned many a time, the total length of internment adding up to eight years.

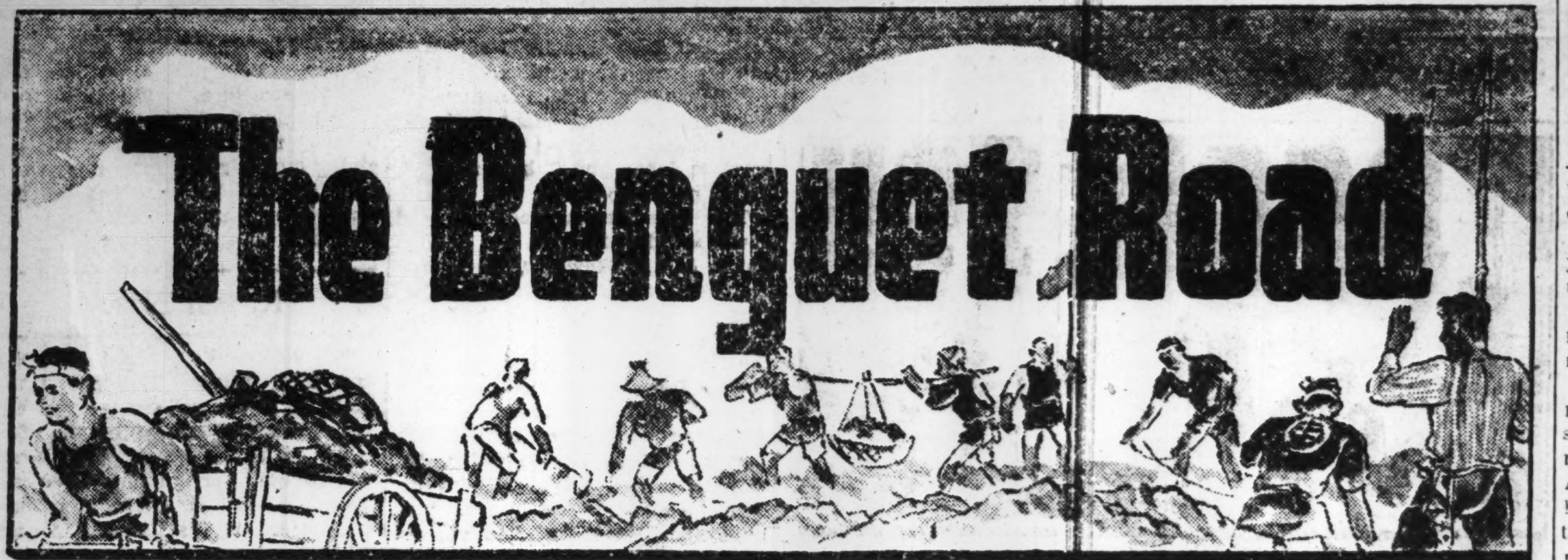
The more oppressed he was the greater was his zeal for the independence movement. Seeing that the sentinels intended to be rid of him forever, he took refuge in Berlin, Germany, from where he encouraged the Indian people as the progressive element of the Indian National Congress Party in Europe.

(Yuji Satsuma, in "King.")

The Blossom-Offering

Hujyo

If I should pluck this fair flower
blossoming,
I might defile its beauty with
my hand,
So let it stay, ungathered where
it grows.
I offer its unsullied loveliness
To Buddhas past, and present,
and to come!



A Story of the Men Who Tackled the Toughest Construction Job in the World, and Succeeded Where Others Had Failed.

The Benguet Road is a fine motor road running zig-zag through mountainous country in Luzon, the Philippines. It runs along the perilous Bued Valley and joins the town of Pozorubio with Baguio City. The road is 34 km. long.

Construction was begun in 1903, but due to the perilous nature of the work, the road could not be completed, until as a last resort, Japanese workers were enlisted. What American engineers and Filipino or Chinese workers could not carry out, the Japanese immigrants accomplished in less than two years. The road had to be literally hewed out from the precipitous mountain-sides, and 700 of the original 2,000 Japanese workers met their death during the construction.

The story on this page is about these workers and the way Fate linked them with Kyosaburo Ota, who later became known as the "Hemp King of the Philippines."

Chapter 1

The sunlight filtered through the curling, purplish clouds that clung round the top of the rugged peak, bathing the slope with patches of light, and cast deep shadows beneath the huge, craggy boulders that overlooked the narrow, treacherous trail that wound its way up the mountainside.

Two men were walking wearily up this trail. Between them they carried a sack of iron tools, slung to a carrying-pole whose ends rested on their sweat-soaked shoulders. They trudged cautiously, for one mis-step would send them hurtling over the edge of the precipice into the mist-hidden ravine that yawned at their very feet.

"Eishichi, steady now!" warned the man at the rear, as his companion stumbled over a boulder and nearly sent both of them over the edge.

Eishichi wiped his streaming forehead with one grimy hand, and gasped out, "Let's call a halt. I can't stand the strain any more." And without waiting for an answer, he pushed the pole from his shoulder.

His companion, caught unawares, was jerked off balance. The swing of the heavy sack of tools sent him slithering towards the edge, and he would have gone over if he had not grabbed at the sack and managed to stop himself.

With a curse he scrambled to his feet, and glared menacingly at Eishichi, who had already slumped down on the trail in utter exhaustion, with his back resting against the cliff side.

Then noticing the unusual paleness of his companion, he forgot his anger, and grasping the other's shoulder, he asked,

"Come now, Eishichi, what's the matter with you?"

Eishichi gave a sickly grin, and muttered, "I'm not feeling well, Genichi. I haven't been well for the past few days. . . ."

Genichi seated himself beside the other. "Buck up," he said encouragingly; "there's nothing wrong with you. It is just over-work and the climate. The climate of the Philippines is a strain to most of us, especially this damp and clammy atmosphere of Baguio."

Eishichi looked at the wisps of mist that drifted up from the valley below, and nodded.

"The Filipinos themselves dont like this place either, but we've got to stick on, at least till we finish this Benguet Road." His eyes burned with a strange fire, as though something smouldered within him, and he went on. "It is strange that no other race can tackle this back-breaking task. Only we Japanese have succeeded in hewing a road this far into these mountains which knew no men until we came. From Baguio to Twin Peaks the land is a jumble of rocky mountains, and the job of hacking a road through these mountains has defied the strength of all men,—except us."

"Sure," said the laconic Genichi, "we must be the toughest race in the world, and we'll finish the work even if it breaks us. Well finish it for the sake of our country's prestige, and to console the spirits of our dead comrades. . . ."

Both of them were silent for a while as their thoughts turned on the numerous comrades who had succumbed to fever or accident during the course of their perilous task. Including the two friends, there were 1,500 men working on the Benguet Road. How many would remain to witness the completion of the task?

"Well," said Genichi with a laugh, "it is April, 1904, and the cherry blossoms are laughing in the breeze way back in Japan. We can't see them, but we can imagine them. Come, let's get on. No. 3 Squad must be waiting for these tools. It's their turn to do the dynamiting today."

Genichi was about to stand up when a thunderous roar shook the air above their heads, and sent deep, rumbling echoes reverberating round the wall of mountains that hemmed them in.

Eishichi, startled, jerked up his head. Before he could scramble to his feet, a shrill scream rent the air, and a man's voice, hoarse and tense, shouted, "Onma! Onma! My son! . . "

Excited footsteps sounded on the trail above the two friends, and a man came running round the corner like one possessed. It was a miracle that he did not miss his step and hurtle over the edge of the precipice.

"Onma! My son! He's gone! . . . " The man rushed past them, bounding over the rocks like a mountain-goat, and disapperaed into the mist.

"Sakutaro! Wait! Hoi, Sakutaro!" Another man came running down from the trail above, and was about to pass the two friends when Genichi stopped him.

"What happened? What's the matter, Kosaburo?"

Kosaburo turned round. "No. 3 Squad had an accident," he jerked out, "The whole gang's gone. Sakutaro's son, Onma, was the dynamiter, but I guess he was too young. The dynamite went off too soon, and the No. 3 Squad has gone down somewhere." He shot a glance down at the swirling mist in the ravine below.

"Sakutaro's gone crazy. I've got to see that he comes to no harm." Kosaburo swung round on his heel, and pelted down the trail after Sakutaro.

Eishichi looked at Genichi. Both were silent for a while, and then leaving the sack of tools lying there they went down the slope.

Chapter 2

Eishichi had no appetite for food. For two more days after Onma's unfortunate accident he had continued his back-breaking work, but he felt that he could not last much longer. Yesterday, Onma's father, Sakutaro, had slipped on the rocky trail, and had gone down headlong into the mist-covered ravine to swell the ranks of those who had lost their lives during the construction of the Benguet Road.

Eishichi pecked at his food, then flinging down his chop-sticks, he stood up, and going to the window, looked out at the gathering gloom that hovered over the wooden barracks which the workers themselves had built here in this valley.

"Eishichi," called one of the men in the dining room, "you haven't eaten anything."

Eishichi muttered a vague reply, and going out of the room, went to his sleeping quarters. He climbed into his hammock and heaved a sigh. He felt strangely weak.

In another corner of the room were two other young men, both of them stricken with dysentery. They were both far gone. One of them was moving restlessly in a feverish sleep and muttering, "Mother! Mother! My mother!"

Eishichi smiled grimly to himself. "The population here is going to be decreased by two pretty soon," he told himself. "No, not two, but three, for I too. . . "

Eishichi gripped his hands "No, not me. I am getting better. I must get better. After all, I am only seventeen. . ."

A sudden clamor in the dining room roused him from his unpleasant reverie. Somebody was shouting in a loud voice.

"What, another fight?" Eishichi asked himself. "That sounded like Oshiro's voice. H'm, he seems to be making a speech."

The voice of Oshiro came clearly to his ears.

"According to the agreement with the authorities," Oshiro, the foreman, was saying, "they promised to supply us with food, lodging, and medical service. But look around at this camp. What is there to suggest that they have kept their promise? Is there a single rug, blanket or mattress that they have given us? Why, this place is worse than a pigsty. There is no wonder that one after another of our men fall victim to disease."

Shouts of agreement responded to this speech.

"I do not complain about the rice," went on the foreman, "because the rice is grown on this land. But the authorities have not even supplied us with a cooking pot with which to cook our rice. We are still boiling our rice in old kerosene tins. Is it any wonder that we get dysenteric? And what do they give us to eat with the rice? Nothing but a couple of small dried fish for each of us, day in and day out. How can our bodies stand the strain? . . ."

A yell from the listeners encouraged the speaker.

"What happens when we get sick?" went on Oshiro. "The authorities promised to take our sick men to their hospital. But is there any man among us who received medical treatment at the hospital, and was cured?"

"No man ever got well at that hospital," yelled one of the listeners, "for patients suffering from dysentery, varicose veins, and tuberculosis are given the same treatment, that is, regular doses of quinine!"

A roar of laughter broke out from the rough crowd.

"Tis no laughing matter," shouted Oshiro. "Look at the flocks of vultures that hover over the ravine after a storm. You all know what they are doing there. They come to feed on the bodies of our dead comrades who have fallen down into the ravine, and whose bodies have been unearthed by the heavy rainfall. Squads 1, 2 and 3 are sending groups of five men every month to dispose of the bodies properly. Where else in the world can you find a place like this?. . . ."

The crowd was silent.

"We have borne all this in patience, but there is one thing that we cannot bear any longer." The impassioned voice of Oshiro rang out over their heads. "That is the injustice done to us about our wages. The authorities promised us one peso and fifty centavos a day for each man, but what we get is one peso and twenty centavos. The petty officials who control the payment of our wages subtract thirty centavos from our full pay to fill their own pockets. We risk life and limb in this perilous task, and all we get is one peso and twenty centavos. Is this justice? Is this humanity? Must we bear all this without a murmur? All of you, what about it?"

Oshiro ended abruptly, and his flashing eyes swept round the faces of his audience. In the faint light of the oil lamp Oshiro's eyes seemed to glitter with some strange, supernatural light.

There was absolute silence for a while; then a murmur rose from a section of the crowd. The murmur swelled gradually into a roar which embraced the whole assembly. Soon people were shouting and gesticulating, and the uproar spread round the whole camp in the valley till it threatened to split the very mountains that encircled it.

The next day a deputation from the workers met the managers of the Benguet Road construction undertaking, and when they failed to come to an agreement, the workers left the camp and walked to Manila. This was the famous Japanese strike of 1904 at Baguio.

At that time the Philippines were under the military administration of the Americans, and strikes or risings of any sort were put down with ruthlessness. The administration announced that in future the wage of any Japanese working at the Benguet Road would be cut down to one peso.

The Japanese workers tried to find some other work. Some of them found work as carpenters in the construction of barracks for the American soldiers, but their pay was 80 centavos a day. Assuming that food cost them 35 centavos, they had forty five centavos with which to provide themselves with clothing and shelter.

Many of them roamed the streets of Manila, jobless and homeless.

Chapter 3

In a dirty bare room overlooking a wretched, narrow alley sat Oshiro, his fists clenched, and his eyes staring into space. Turbulent thoughts raced through his brain; he felt that he had been largely responsible for the present plight of his countrymen.

For a long time he remained motionless. Then he stood up, and putting on his coat, made ready to go out. He had come to a conclusion. For the solution of the complicated problems that lay before the Japanese workers, the one great obstacle that had to be overcome first was the problem of language. To argue with the authorities, to claim their rights, to make themselves understood, they had to learn to speak English.

Oshiro had suddenly thought of one Kyosaburo Ota, a Japanese merchant in Manila. By reputation Ota was a man of talent, education and character. Oshiro had heard that he was a good linguist, and he felt that the best thing he could do at present was to go and see this Ota.

A sudden darkening of the atmosphere outside warned him that another of those almost daily squalls was coming. He shrugged his shoulders. He did not even have a raincoat. Even as he opened his door the squall burst. Huge raindrops battered his shoulders, and a driving wind made his wet clothes wrap themselves round him in moist affection. Oshiro trudged on through the storm.

Kyosaburo Ota the merchant, was not satisfied with himself. He had plenty of money. He had health. He was still young. But he was dissatisfied.

He sat in his office, and looked at the driving rain outside. Confucius had said that a man began to stand for himself in this world when he reached the age of thirty. On his next birthday, Ota told himself, he would be thirty-two. And yet he had no reason to be satisfied with himself. His shop was doing good business, but he was getting fed up with it. He was a man of imagination, of foresight, of talent, and yet here he was, living a smug existence as a merchant. He sighed.

Ota was busy the whole day arranging shipments with the port authorities, and when he returned to his shop, he found a strange Japanese waiting for him.

The man was Oshiro. Sitting in front of Ota, and fixing the latter with his large, glittering eyes, Oshiro launched at once into an impassioned account of all the troubles of the Japanese workers, and the ill treatment they had received at the hands of the authorities.

As Kyosaburo listened, something seemed to snap in his brain. The clouds of discontent that had oppressed him cleared away, and he saw before him like a straight, shining road the way that the Fates has so suddenly indicated to him that he must go. When Oshiro left, he knew that the Japanese workers had at last found a champion who would not hesitate to risk life or limb for them.

Chapter 4

Kyosaburo walked through the narrow streets of Intramulo, and entered the cool spacious building that constituted the central office of the Philippines Government. This was not the first time that he had come here. For several times in succession he had come to present the claims of the Japanese workers to Worcester, the Executive member, and to Major Kennon, the construction manager of the Benguet Road undertaking.

Kyosaburo waited for Worcester in the waiting-room. Everything seemed to be dead. Not a sound disturbed the stillness of the sultry day. It was the siesta hour.

Somebody suddenly noisily opened the door, and strode in with heavy steps. Ota turned, and saw Major Kennon.

"Hello, it's hot, isn't it?" said Major Kennon. "Take off your coat." And he took off his own coat.

"I've just come down from the mountains," he remarked as he seated himself.

Major Kennon was a typical Yankee. On top of this he had a fiery temper, although his outbursts were as short as they were frequent.

"I think you had better give up your case," said the Major, "it's no use being so stubborn."

"The case can only be settled by reverting back to justice and humanity," said Ota quietly.

"Justice, Humanity?" Major Kennon gave a short laugh. "Are you still referring to the previous agreement between us and your workers? As I said before, the Government has already settled the question of the laborers' wages. They will be paid one peso a day. It's no use arguing about it."

"But, . . ."

"Stop your butting," said the Major angrily. Ota knew he was going to have another of his sudden outbursts. He waited.

The Major was on his feet. "What do you mean by your infernal strike? It's an insult to us white men. For the honor of the Stars and Stripes we cannot yield to your claims!"

"Wait a moment," retorted Ota. "You said 'us white men' just now. Do you mean that white men are entitled to some special rights on this earth? Is that what you mean?"

Ota rose to his feet, and slowly approached the Major. There was in his manner something so threatening that the Major withdrew a step, and for a moment could find no word to say in reply.

"Ha, ha, ha! Still going hammer and tongs as usual, eh what?" interrupted a jovial voice, and Worcester came in through the doorway.

He carried a tray of cold drinks, which he placed on the table. "Come, what about a drink first? You can continue your discussion later," said Worcester. His demeanor was that of a polished diplomat.

"Ah, thank you. There's nothing like cold liquor on a hot day," said Major Kennon, and poured an iced whisky straight down his throat. He seemed to have forgotten his outburst of a moment ago.

"Well, I suppose you must be very busy with your firm," said Worcester to Ota as he handed him a drink. Then without waiting for an answer, he went on, "How about putting an end to all this discussion? It profits no one."

"I have talked with all the men," said Ota, "and I think that it is best that the workers should all be sent back to Japan. The matter has been placed before the Consulate already."

A queer look passed over Worcester's face for a brief instant. Ota noticed it. Major Kennon was evidently excited. His boots thumped on the floor.

Ota had an inspiration. He realized in a flash how matters stood.

"It is a matter of deep regret with me that my countrymen, due to their ignorance of your language, should have misunderstood your motives, and resorted to a strike," went on Ota smoothly. "It is desirous that my apologies should be conveyed also to His Excellency the Governor."

Kennon nodded at once, and Worcester heaved a sigh.

"If your workers realize that they were wrong in striking, and admit it, that is all that matters," said Kennon. "The question of payment is no poblem at all." It is doubtful if Kennon realized what he had admitted. It was as good as having admitted that the Government was anxious to finish the Benguet Road, and also it knew that without the Japanese workers the Road would never be completed. Ota smiled to himself.

"It is as you say," he went on calmly; "our leaders must continually strive for better mutual understanding. Our workers are self sacrificing people. If their duty demands that they risk life or limb, they will do it. Major Kennon is, I think, well aware of this trait of the Japanese. But what I wish you to understand is the motive which sent these men so far from their homeland to work in this foreign land. They are poor people; they have wives, children and relatives back home depending on them. All the risks they have taken, the hardships they have suffered, are because of their anxiety to earn money which they can send home. The strike which they resorted to was not intended as an insult to you, nor as an expression of their ideology, but was a result of this constant worrying about the welfare of their beloved folks back home."

Ota's words had their desired effect, and Worcester promised that in the future the Japanese workers on the Benguet Road would be given two pesos a day. Oshiro and the rest of the workers had no objection to this arrangement, and the strike was ended.

Chapter 5

The sound of rock-blasting again woke the echoes round the mountains overlooking the Benguet Road as the workers returned to their difficult task. Kyosaburo Ota was a frequent visitor to the Japanese camp in the valley, for his efforts on behalf of the workers had made him a hero in their eyes.

One day, however, as he joined them in supper, he noticed that the workers were not satisfied with the food they were getting. Mealtime, especially for laborers, should be a joyous occasion; but Ota noticed that his companions looked as though they were chewing something which was more an agony than a pleasure to them.

Ota was essentially a man of action. The next day he went at once to see Worcester and Major Kennon, and due to his efforts, the authorities provided proper cooking-pots, miso, Japanese soy, pickled plums, and plenty of vegetables for the workers.

Ota utilized his trading facilities for the importation of articles necessary for the workers from Japan. As a result, the spirits of the workers rose perceptibly, cases of sickness decreased surprisingly, and the work progressed much quicker than before.

Despite the terrible difficulties which faced the Benguet Road workers when the wet season set in, and despite the many casualties that arose due to the landslides that followed as a result of the softening of the soil, the work was pushed on. No other race could have pursued such work under such circumstances. Ota knew it, and the workers themselves must have realized it.

In January, 1905, the Benguet Road was completed. Its completion had demanded the sacrifice of many human lives. Genichi, Eishichi's friend, was one of the sacrifices. He had gone down in a landslide.

Kyosaburo Ota knew that when the work was over, the workers would be left stranded without any job. Accordingly, he had been trying to find some suitable occupation for them a few months before the Benguet Road was scheduled to be completed.

Hearing that hemp cultivation at Davao in Mindanao offered opportunities, and that some thirty or so Japanese workers there had shown the authorities the sort of work that Japanese laborers could do, Ota decided that he would lead the Benguet Road workers there and launch a large-scale hemp cultivation undertaking.

First of all, he personally conducted an investigation into the nature of the soil, the climatic conditions and other circumstances at Davao. Firmly convinced that the best thing for the workers was to come to Davao, he explained everything to Oshiro and the other men, and with their consent, began to lead the laborers at intervals into Davao.

Among them were many young men who later made names for themselves in the hemp industry of the Philippines.

Thus did the Benguet Road workers finish the toughest job in the world, and unsung and unpraised, they crossed the horizon to start a new life as pioneers of the world's largest hemp industry. (T. T. Adapted from "Ota Kyosaburo" in the Koa Magazine)

Public Parks in Japan Have Romantic History

First Park Opened Here To the Public Was Hibiya Park

CONSTRUCTED 1905

The first real public park in our country was Hibiya Park, which created a great sensation among the people at the time it was constructed.

The Western-style flower beds, the large music hall, and the crane fountain became the talk of the city, for till then, the only "parks" had been the temple compounds, or magnificent gardens where trees grew luxuriantly, casting a gloom about them. The new Hibiya Park was so dazzlingly bright with the sun shining directly into it that the people were bewildered at first and even used to call it the "Deranging Park."

There is an interesting episode connected with the "Neckstaking Gingko-nut tree" in the garden. The year before the park was constructed, that is, in the 37th year of Meiji (1904), the designer of the park, Seiroku Honda, happened to pass the vicinity of what is now the Hibiya junction and saw a large gingko-nut tree about to be felled.

Upon inquiring what was happening, the designer was informed that the municipality had sold it for 40 yen. Greatly enraged, he immediately went to the municipal office and pressed upon Toru Hoshi, then the Head of the City Council, to transplant the tree within the park.

Toru Hoshi refused, saying that such a large tree could never be transplanted. Seiroku Honda said that it was possible. The argument continued until finally Toru Hoshi, known for his bullishness, snorted out, "Would you bet your neck?"

"Surely." Honda accepted the bet. But from that day he was seen standing every day under the tree rubbing his neck. The tree now stands on the northwestern part of the square with its roots well spread in the ground.

(To Be Continued)

ARMY IN S. REGIONS NOW SELF-SUPPLYING

Provision of War Materials and Foodstuffs Secured in Malaya And Sumatra

The Japanese Army Forces in the southern regions are fast nearing a stage of self-sufficiency as regards the supply of provisions and various war-materials, says a report to the Yomiuri-Hochi from its correspondent at Shonan.

In keeping with the restoration of various production facilities, the economic reconstruction of Malaya and Sumatra Islands is making rapid headway of late. It is remarkable that in the short space of time that has elapsed since the enforcement of Japan's military administration, the Japanese Army in that area has made its strategic position unshakable under any circumstance by securing the self-supply of provisions and other war materials by means of the natural resources available on the spot.

The Japanese authorities in those regions have completed preparations for harvesting the rice crop twice a year as well as for the manufacture of rubber articles and the commencement of light industries.

Meanwhile, the financial position of all the local governments of Malaya has been stabilized, thanks to the efforts of the competent authorities who are striving to consolidate the economic and industrial strength of the regions under their jurisdiction, which forms the first line of Japan's national defense.

The latest condition of the economic reconstruction in Malaya and Sumatra, as learned from the Military Administration Headquarters at Shonan is substantially as follows:

1. Malaya had been importing 65 per cent of the rice consumed in the peninsula. As a result of the efforts to increase the rice production, the country will produce next year about 70 per cent of the rice needed in the peninsula, and the situation will steadily become brighter.

2. The restoration of the rubber plantations in Malaya and Sumatra is making satisfactory progress, and they are now in a position to meet the immediate demands of Japan.

3. The varieties of important materials being shipped to Japan is rapidly increasing in number. They comprise at present the following:

Scrap iron, iron ore, manganese, tungsten, copper, brass, bronze, zinc, tin, lead, aluminum, bauxite, wool, raw-cotton, gunny-bags, hides and skins, rubber, gutta-percha, teak and other kinds of lumber, pitch, coke, fish oil, naphtha, animal oil, copra, materials for tannin, latex, turpentine, quinine, wheat, coffee, etc.

4. Various kinds of agricultural products are ready for shipment.

Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

houses," Hojo Soun was alleged to have pronounced, "I find their moral character fast deteriorating even after I had taken Odawara which had belonged to one of them. The prime cause of its fall was the strained relations between the two Uyesugis. As long as good manners and morals prevail in the house of a ruler, that house is impregnable, but the moment they begin to deteriorate it is on the sure road to decline and fall. At the present rate of degradation they are making I can fairly predict that the two Uyesugis will spontaneously fall into our hands at the latest in the third generation after me. A great house like Uyesugi's will not collapse all at once even though it is affected with a mortal malady. For the house of a great daimyo is like a strong young man who sometimes lives as long as twenty years after he is seized with a bad disease. It is the same with a State. Even after the disease of bad manners and morals has corrupted to the marrow of its bones, it may linger on in apparent health for some years, but when the symptoms of the internal cancer appear upon the surface, then no medicine under the sun can restore it to health again. The only way for us to make sure of the prize of two Uyesugis is to keep our house from the contamination of bad manners and morals, and to see to it that they continue to be divided among themselves."

Soun's prophecy, authentic or otherwise, was fully verified in the time of his grandson, Ujiyasu. Soun was well aware that he was a late starter in the world's arena and could not live long enough to win all the prizes he wished and therefore made every provision he could think of so that his lineal successors might take up the cue where he left it and pursue his will to its consummation. Soun was in no wise a mere valorous warrior. He had a talent and a predilection for literature and was said to be a profound authority on the Taiheiki and other classic works, and left a long tradition of literary taste in the Hojo family.

All Celluloid

Japanese toys are famous the world over for their quaint charm, novelty and low price. The work of making them is made easy by suitable division of labor. Some assemble the prepared parts together while others add bright colors.

RAW SILK POSITION CONTINUES BULLISH

Trial Keeping of Silkworms Without Using Mulberry Leaves Reported Successful

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

YOKOHAMA, October 20.—The spot silk position continued bullish last week with strong requirements from domestic weavers to provide themselves for a possible shortage of supply of raw silk in future owing to a falling off in the cocoon crop for this year, which seems inevitable from the various circumstances The prices were generally supported. Futures business was extremely light, which made the market quite devoid of activity.

For the first ten days of October, the total raw silk arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe were 9,378½ bales, according to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns, which also give the total re-shipments from both ports to the interior as 8,010 bales, the stocks held in both ports on the 11th being 14,734 bales.

The superior qualities of raw silk are reported to be oversupplied with but little demand made from the interior as a natural result of the revised grading of silk fabrics to be manufactured for home use and their new official prices, effective on and after August 15, which has made raw silk of Grade A and better grades of no use except for making some specific varieties of silks. Some people are afraid that this abatement of demand for superior silk might discourage its production by the characteristically excellent art perfected here through many years of technical studies.

In well-informed quarters, however, it is learned that in fact, Special Grand Extras are produced by certain officially designated leading reeling mills of export silk in such quantities that the production of superior silk is not decreasing in any way from the past, ready for a resumption of the export business one of these days.

Results Successful

The trial keeping of tussur without use of mulberry leaves has been reported. It is called "Indian tussur" which grows in a southern region. The Fukushima Sericultural Experiment Station having got its eggs, has conducted its trial keeping with successful results. It needs no such technical skill in rearing the worms as Japanese silkworm keeping as to temperature, humidity and feeding, and anyone can breed it with leaves of paper-mulberry, Palma-Christ, willow and poplar without regard to temperature and humidity. The worm is heavier than the Japanese species and the silk not inferior in tenacity and elongation to Japanese silk, if not superior to it, although brownish in color and less lustrous than Japanese silk. If this kind of silkworms is bred by anyone with leaves of unproductive street or garden trees, that would kill two birds with one stone, the reporter hopes.

The Japan Silk and Rayon Fabric Manufacturing Co. held its inaugural general meeting in Tokyo on October 13, when Haruhiko Ogai was chosen President, and Messrs. Tokuichi Nagai, Tokutaro Azuma and Motokichi Okubo Managing Directors. The company has a capital of ¥40,000,000, fully paid up, its head office being situated in Tokyo.

The establishment of the above company brings to perfection the system of control from the production of silk and rayon fabrics to their distribution, and this hoped to strengthen a link connecting production, distribution and consumption and to insure the rapid and smooth management of the control business, although it will take some time before everything is in order.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.60	+ 0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	96.00	+ .010
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	96.50	+ 0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

COAL MINE OWNERS URGED TO UP OUTPUT

Must Rapidly Increase Production to Beat Enemies, Says Control Body Director

The present position of Japan's coal mining industry is explained by Kogoro Uemura, chief director of the Coal Industry Control Association in a speech delivered at a recent meeting of leading coal mine owners in Tokyo.

In connection with the production of important materials, including coal, we are required, says Mr. Uemura, under the extraordinary situation in which we stand, to bear in mind the interests of the country first. The United States is now exercising serious efforts to beat us in the present great war by its gigantic productive power.

Japan, therefore, is required to take effective counter-measures, namely by a rapid increase of our productive power. It is, however, not easy for us to produce, for instance, as much iron as is produced in the United States. But, we can produce as much iron as is necessary to beat that country in the war.

Herein lies the necessity for all mine owners and mine operators of our country to exercise their utmost efforts, forgetting their own interests and profits.

Japan's brilliant victories at Pearl Harbor and Singapore were achieved by the brave deed of our soldiers and sailors who were determined to lay down their lives for the sake of their fatherland.

The mine owners and operators in Japan must bear in mind the fact that the success of their country in the present war in a measure depends on their efforts at their mines.

Coal mining requires a great deal of labor. We must have a liberal supply of operatives on hand and we must train each operative to promote his efficiency. And in order that each operative may exhibit his efficiency at its best, he must have a clear notion of the extraordinary situation under which Japan stands at present.

Anoth[illegible] thing of great importance is tha[illegible] every coal mine owner must attach greater importance to the interests of the country. The authorities, it goes without saying, will assure them a legitimate and reasonable profit. Every mine-owner, however, must strive first of all to increase the production of his mine, realizing the fact that the industrial activities of Japan depend upon the efforts of the coal mine owners.

I have been to several coal mines in order to see the mine operatives at work. At most places I visited, the owners and operatives were working day and night, showing very satisfactory results. I believe that they will achieve splendid results, like our soldiers and sailors at the front.

TEAK WOODS EXTEND OVER ENTIRE BURMA

Trade Through Export of This Commodity Had Large Bearing On Life of the People

Reviewing the state of teak production in Burma an article in the October number of the Kokusei Graph gives the following data so far collected by the same journal:

"The Forests of Burma extend over 37,090,000 hectares or approximately 61 per cent of the whole country, out of which those under State protection cover an aggregated area of 8,890,000 hectares. These figures include the forests located in Shan State where those under State protection occupy an area of 830,000 hectares.

"Teak woods extend over the whole country with the exception, however, of the northeastern, western and the Tenasserim regions. Teak is a deciduous plant which usually thrives amidst a variety of other plants.

"Like those grown in Thailand, Burmese teak is protected by the Government with great care, and only the Burmese Government and privileged interests were authorized to fell teak trees during the time Burma was ruled by Great Britain.

"The felled teak is carried from woods by elephants and ferried by rafters or boats down to the saw mills, and it is natural that the trade of sawing and lumbering should have developed in Burma in parallel with the trade of rice cleaning. The number of workers engaged in sawing and lumbering is estimated at nearly 13,000, of which approximately 6,000 are at work in Rangoon and approximately 2,000 in Moulmein.

Is Export Commodity

"About 50 per cent of the teak is used for making materials of the timber popularly in demand. This occupies an important place among the commodities exported from Burma, and as much as from 25,000,000 to 33,000,000 rupees worth of teak was annually shipped from Burma. Though the income through teak from the export is smaller as compared with rice, petroleum and other mineral products, the foreign trade through teak has a large bearing on the living of the Burmese.

"It will be seen from the list to follow that India is the largest consumer of teak from Burma. The exportation of Burmese teak was formerly monopolized by the Bombay-Burma Trading Company, a British organization, and it was this company that unreservedly exploited the teak resources, being actually engaged in felling and sawing them, there being no room for an invasion of Chinese merchants in this line of industry.

Is Poor In Quality

"Compared with teak produced in Thailand, that of Burma is perceptibly poor in quality, although the latter plays an important role in connection with the large requisitions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The only handicap felt in the production of teak in Burma is the fact that a lot of labor is needed for protection and afforestration of teak woods. It is necessary to introduce a sensible policy in connection with the management of forestry in Burma so as to maintain the present rate of production of teak in the same country. It is possible that following a sensible policy may serve to raise the production by 10 to 20 per cent.

Destinations of Exports of Teak From Burma
(Shown in 1,000 koku)

Destination	1935-6	1936-7	1937-8	1938-9
India	718.0	860.0	652.0	639.0
Britain	155.0	[illegible]	162.0	114.0
Ceylon	6.1	[illegible]	4.0	—
Union of S. Africa	14.8	[illegible]	20.4	—
Germany	18.4	[illegible]	27.6	21.4
Portuguese E. Africa	8.1	[illegible]	3.2	—
Total inc. other destinations	945.0	[illegible]	899.0	812

WAR INDUSTRIALS SCORE NEW HIGHS

Tokyo Stock Exchange Is Continuously Rosy—Spot Section Invariably Bullish

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was continuously rosy yesterday. In spite of the lull of transactions in the rayon industrials and those remarkably busily bidden for some days, including Komatsu Iron Works, Hakodate Shipbuilding and automobile industrials, there came to the fore a number of wartime industrials scoring a wide range of new highs, according to the Chugai.

In the long-term section, Meiji Sugar registered a sharp gain of ¥3.50, and Japan Munitions ¥3.10, while Daido Steel continued to rise ¥3.00 and its new ¥2.50, Kotobuki Steel ¥2.70, Kobe Steel ¥2.30 Toyo Overseas Development ¥1.90 and its new ¥2.90, Japan Sand Iron and Ishiwara Industrial ¥2.00 each, Electro-Chemical ¥1.70 and Ikegai Automobile ¥1.50.

The short-term section was featured by the moderate gains scored by Japan Sugar, new, Ensuiko Sugar and Kokura Iron Works, but no fluctuations worth mentioning were recorded by the rest of the listed wares.

The spot market was invariably bullish. Watanabe Iron Works bounced up ¥6.00 at one bound, and its new ¥3.00, while Japan Steel Works advanced ¥2.00, its new ¥1.20, Japan Munitions, new ¥1.70, Tokyo-Shibaura Electric Works, old and new, around ¥3.00 each, and Kokusan Electric Industrial and its new ¥2.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	[illegible]	151.7	148.1
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	[illegible]	81.7	80.2
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	....	....	82.1
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	[illegible]	101.3	100.0
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	....	77.6	78.2
Toa Tobacco (50)	[illegible]	106.0	105.8
Manchou Tobacco (35)	[illegible]	99.4	99.8
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	[illegible]	111.0	112.1
O. S. K. (50)	[illegible]	103.9	104.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	[illegible]	....	77.9
Nissan Steamship (50)	[illegible]	71.7	71.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	[illegible]	101.9	102.0
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	[illegible]	100.8	100.5
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	[illegible]	144.7	144.7
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	[illegible]	73.0	72.1
Japan Beer 50)	....	115.5	118.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	[illegible]	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	[illegible]	49.9	49.7
Asahi Glass (50)	[illegible]	131.0	128.9

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	130.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	129.6
N. Y. K., old	111.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	112.0
Do. new	96.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	96.0
Kanebo Spinning	150.5	[illegible]	150.0	....
Do. new	96.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	96.4
Teikoku Rayon. n	83.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	82.7
Osaka Stock. new	70.3	[illegible]	70.0	....
Japan Steel Tube	73.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	73.9
Japan Oil	80.0	[illegible]	79.5	79.9
S. M. R.	74.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	74.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	94.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	94.7
Hokkaido Coal	78.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	78.4
Toyo Rayon. new	63.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	73.0
Hitachi Iron Works	87.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	87.8
Kokura Iron Works	55.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	55.4
Japan Beer. new	61.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	61.2
Nichiro Fishery	83.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Japan Fishery. new	50.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	50.3
Japan Sugar. new	76.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	76.3
Ensuiko Sugar	67.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	67.2
Japan Mining	56.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	55.8
Manchou Ind	58.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	58.0

DAMAGE INSURANCE FIRMS TO BE OPENED IN SOUTH

Companies Approved by Government Will Conduct Trade Similar to Those in China

With the damage insurance interests of America, Britain and Holland eradicated altogether from the southern regions in consequence of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Government has decided to urge Japanese damage insurance companies to extend their trade to the southern regions according to the program of a similar enterprise recently mapped out by the Government for practice in China.

The damage insurance companies will start their activities in succession to those formerly conducted by American, British and Dutch interests, reports Domei.

Domei further reveals that the Governmnet has approved the damage insurance business of the following companies in the Philippines, Java, Malaya, Burma and Celebes: Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, Osaka Marine Insurance Company, Sumitomo Marine Insurance Company, Taisho Marine Insurance Company, Teikoku Marine Insurance Company, Mitsubishi Insurance Company, Tokyo Fire Insurance Company, Nippon Fire Insurance Company and Nissan Fire Insurance Company.

SUGAR AS FUEL

Problem of Sugar Over-Supply in Java, Philippines Would Be Solved by Adoption of Appropriate Foodstuffs-Fuel Program

Apropos of the proposed partial conversion of the sugar industry into a liquid fuel industry, which will make it no longer necessary to curtail sugar production in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as was originally contemplated, a recent issue of the magazine Oriental Economic Weekly has the following to say:

The over-supply of sugar as a foodstuff throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was estimated at about 2,000,000 tons, and consequently a decided reduction of output in both Java and the Philippines was considered imperative. The establishment of the basic principle under which sugar is to be utilized as raw material for production of buthanol, however, would make it entirely unnecessary to enforce any restriction on the production of Java sugar, it being sufficient only to reduce the output of Philippine sugar by one half at the most to obviate any concern about over-supply.

In these circumstances, the following counter-measures might be indicated relative to the sugar industry in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere:

Sugar for Japan

(1) The entire production of Taiwan sugar (Japanese sugar) plantations will be used for food (mainly for the Japanese homeland) and buthanol manufacturing industry will depend for materials on the surplus sugar in the southern sugar-producing sphere (Java and the Philippines).

(2) In consequence, in Java no reduction in the sugar plantation area will be made, but of the present annual output amounting to 1,600,000 tons, about one half will be used as materials for buthanol. That is to say, a total of 800,000 tons will be used for food, comprising 360,000 tons allotted for consumption on the island and 450,000 tons for meeting demands in Manchoukuo, China and other areas of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The management of sugar industry and liquid fuel industry will be conducted by the following six companies:

The Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.

The Meiji Sugar Manufacturing Co.

The Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co.

The Ensuiko Sugar Manufacturing Co.

The South Seas Development Co.

The Okinawa Sugar Manufacturing Co.

These six companies will put greater stress on management of fuel industry with buthanol as the principal product than on sugar industry. This indicates that all plants with high efficiency and good equipment will be assigned to the production of buthanol, and sugar refining will be the task of smaller and less efficient plants.

(3) A portion of the sugar plantations in the Philippines will be turned into cotton fields for the enforcement of the five-year plan for increased raw cotton production. The conversion will be effected with a view to limiting the sugar output in the future to 500,000—600,000 tons a year, whose use will be divided into 150,000 tons for consumption in the Philippines and 200,000 tons for the production of dehydrated alcohol, while 250,000 tons will go to the rising buthanol manufacturing industry.

The management of the sugar industry of the islands will be conducted by Filipinos. According to present plans, no advance of our Japanese manufacturers as in the case of Java will be permitted. The management of the buthanol and alcohol industries, however, will in all probability be entrusted to buthanol manufacturers either existing or to be established. In short, Java will probably be made the sphere of activity of our sugar producers, while the Philippines sugar plantations will be placed in charge of our buthanol manufacturers.

Advantages Accrue

The conversion of sugar into fuel industry will bring about the following advantages:

(a) It will be effectual in mitigating or rendering unnecessary the restrictions on sugar production in the southern regions.

(b) It will make it possible to utilize idle factories.

(c) Advantages to be derived from self-supply of fuel through the use of bagasse.

(d) It will go a long way toward helping farmers out of unemployment.

In addition to the above, the fact that in the southern sphere there is an abundance of all subsidiary materials for the production of buthanol, such as copra, peanuts, soya beans, Indian corn and rice-bran, constitutes another favorable factor.

For the conversion of sugar into buthanol industry in Java and the Philippines, the first requisite in the way of productive equipment will be (1) the conversion of the existing alcohol plans into buthanol works and (2) the change of existing sugar plants into buthanol factories. The same remarks will apply to the industrialization at home, but this, on account of various restrictions, cannot but be on a small scale, although its importance from the national defense point of view cannot be exaggerated.

It is a matter for much congratulation that the plan for the advance of our buthanol manufacturers into the southern regions is making such vigorous headway, since it serves the dual purpose of accelerating the increased production of buthanol as material for a high-grade iso-octane for which the demand is naturally rapidly mounting, as well as solving what at one time appeared to present an extremely difficult problem in the economy of Greater East Asia—an oversupply of sugar.

HONGKONG INDUSTRIES RESUME OPERATIONS

Import of Necessary Raw Materials From Southern Regions Commences

With the recommencement of the import of m[illegible] necessary raw materials fro[illegible] Southern Regions, various lo[illegible]turing industries in H[illegible]cluding those of rope, s[illegible]co and beer, have been [illegible]ed, according to an Asahi [illegible]h from Hongkong receiv[illegible] Saturday, states Domei. [illegible] production figures indicate that [illegible]00,000 pounds of rope are manufactured per month with Manila hemp imported from the Philippines far exceeding the pre-war record, while refined sugar is produced at the rate of 250 tons per day, thus meeting the partial requirements of Japan and China, it was said.

Furthermore, 80,000,000 cigarettes are being produced per month which amount will be greatly increased with the import of the Burmese tobacco leaves, while the monthly production of beer is estimated at 6,000 dozen bottles despite considerable difficulties encountered during the initial stages of the reestablishment of the brewery-plants, the report said.

Bill Clearings

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(In ¥1,000)

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Bills Cleared	251,347	145,806
Balance	24,888	16,139

AGRICULTURAL POSITION OF PHILIPPINES IS TOLD

Population Comparatively Small; Large Field Open For Development

The present position of the agricultural industry of the Philippines is told in a recent issue of the Kokusei Graph giving valuable hints relative to the possible development of the Filipinos in agriculture and foreign trade. The gist of the article runs as follows:

In accordance with the national census taken in 1939, the total population in the rural districts of the Philippine Islands was 3,456,000, which covers 40.8 per cent of the total population in employment. The population in the urban districts is comparatively small, the total population of the 200 cities with a population of over 5,000 is only 2,506,000, which means only 15.7 per cent of the entire population of the country numbered at about 16,000,000. Manila is the only city worth mentioning in respect to cultural and industrial development.

There are 12 leading cities in the Philippines. They are called "special cities," as they are treated by a special law of municipal administration. With one exception, these "special cities" are port towns which had been constructed to meet the requirements of foreign nations which were using as transit ports for their trade with the Orient.

The industrial development of the Filipino people dates back only five or six decades when Japanese emigrants entered Davao and other agricultural centers of the country and opened hemp and sugar plantations in the country.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 19[illegible]

The Tojo Cabinet

Although with last Sunday a full year has come to elapse since the Tojo Cabinet came into power, it is of course still far too early to assess adequately the permanent contributions of this Cabinet to Japanese political life. The reason why such an evaluation cannot yet be made is not because the achievements of this Cabinet have been so meager and hard t[illegible] because its achievements ha[illegible] many and so significant a[illegible] ready analysis. Undeniable i[illegible] at no time previously in all t[illegible]ands of years of Japanese history has [illegible]nation been confronted with problems of such stupendous magnitude as at present. And undeniable it is that no previous Government of Japan has grappled with its problems with such heroic vigor and determination as the Tojo Cabinet.

Inadequate though any present evaluation may therefore be, it is however possible to note some of the more obvious of the problems which have confronted the nation during the past year and the success which the Tojo Cabinet has had in meeting these problems.

The outstanding fact to be noted about the Tojo Cabinet is that it was from the beginning an extraordinary emergency cabinet. Confronted by an international situation which actually threatened the very existence of the Japanese Empire, the nation could no longer afford the luxury of a political system based on the disunified and wasteful habits of a by-gone era. The unification of the posts of Premier, War Minister, and Home Minister in the person of General Hideki Tojo was evidence of the unity and dispatch with which the Government was determined to tackle its unprecedented problems. And although the press of work caused Premier Tojo to relinquish the Home portfolio eventually to Michio Yuzawa, the concentration of directive authority has been constantly retained. Important also in this connection has been the use made by Premier Tojo of the services of the four Cabinet Bureau Chiefs, who, as the Premier's right hand m[illegible]n, have contributed greatly to the unificatio[illegible]he work of the Cabinet. The presence [illegible] like President Teiichi Suzuki of the Pl[illegible]ng Board and Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secr[illegible] of the Cabinet, has also been of utmost s[illegible]ficance to the Tojo administration.

This streamlining and stripping for action of the Tojo Cabinet has not, however, meant any precipitate plunge into rash action. The patience and deliberation with which the Government sought every possible means to avoid unnecessary aggravation of the critical world situation can be seen in the dispatch of the Kurusu mission to the United States. But once these measures of conciliation and cooperation were rebuffed by the United States so as to make a resorting to the most extreme step unavoidable, the Tojo Cabinet was found fully prepared with its decks stripped for action.

How successfully the Tojo Cabinet has directed the conduct of the ensuing war needs no recapitulation at this time. The glorious exploits of the Imperial Forces which have won history-making triumphs in far-off fields of battle and on distant seas scattered over a startling expanse of the earth's surface testify to the eminent success of the Tojo Cabinet as a war cabinet. To have reduced the United States from the predominent naval power of the world to a mere third-rate naval power, and to have crumbled to dust the centuries-old Asiatic empires of Britain, Holland, and America all in less than a year's time is an achievement which has already assured immortality to the fame of the Tojo Government.

Scarcely less spectacular have been the successful measures undertaken for the administration and reconstruction of the vast areas which have now come under the control of the Japanese Armed Forces. The rapidity with which normal peaceful activities have been restored to regions which were ravaged by the retreating enemy and the hearty cooperation which most of the native inhabitants have offered to the Japanese administrators bear witness to the remarkable success of the Tojo Government in this phase of its activities. To be sure, much still remains to be done in this field, but considering the extent of the areas affected, the ferocity of the conflict which raged over those areas, the infinitesimally short time which has yet elapsed since the Japanese Government has set its hands to the task, and the fact that simultaneously with this work the actual combat of arms is still continuing, the accomplishments in the field of reconstruction have been nothing short of phenomenal.

Significant in this work of reconstruction is the definite design and pattern which the Japanese planners have in mind, a plan which is commonly designated as the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The administration of the occupied areas is thus conceived of not as an expediency for the benefit of Japan but as a means to prepare these regions for the assumption of full responsibility as members of this Sphere whereby they can contribute to the welfare of the Sphere as a whole and in turn benefit from the contribution of other members.

The more advanced independent nations of this part of the world have already on their own initiative realized the advantages which will accrue to them from their participation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. They have already seen that they stand to attain through mutual cooperation a level of prosperity unattainable through their own individual efforts. The work of inspiring these nations and coordinating their efforts, thus building up a solidarity among the nations of East Asia, has been another of the achievements of the Tojo Government; in fact, it has been its outstanding achievement in the field of international diplomacy since the outbreak of the war. It stands in most notable contrast to the diplomatic policies of Britain and the United States, whose aim was to exploit the countries of East Asia by keeping them apart from each other.

Finally, among the achievements of the Tojo Cabinet must be mentioned its work in reorganizing and rejuvenating the domestic political structure of the nation and in simplifying and revitalizing the administrative machine. The reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the creation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association were measures which helped to bring the Government and the people into closer cooperation and unity than ever before. Not only have these measures solidified Japan's home front in the present war; they undoubtedly point the direction toward a new type of political structure of the future which will reflect more adequately the needs of the nation as a whole in the new type of world to come after the outworn old order dominated by Anglo-American capitalism and its attendant ideologies have been eradicated from the earth.

These accomplishments of the Tojo Cabinet during the first year of its power clearly indicate that, as incomplete as its task may yet be, it has already won an enviable niche in the hall of fame of Japanese history. Just how large that niche will eventually be remains still to be seen, but enough has already taken place to indicate that it will not be a small one. One fact to be noted in all this record is that great as is the personality of Premier Tojo, by no stretch of the imagination can the government of Premier Tojo be considered a one-man dictatorship. It is poles apart from such a government as that of the power-mad megalomaniac who rules over the United States. The success of the Tojo Cabinet but reflects the united strength of the entire Japanese nation of which the Cabinet is the capstone. The real strength [illegible]es in the solid pillars below. This is the [illegible]cret of the phenomenal success which the T[illegible] Cabinet has achieved in the first year of it[illegible] term of office.

[illegible] Year Ago Today

October 21, 1941

Fr[illegible]he Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Spea[illegible]g over a nation-wide hook-up, Shigenori Togo, newly-appointed Foreign Minister sta[illegible] night that the Japanese nation sh[illegible] de[illegible]rmination, deal with any [illegible] the existence of the Japanese Empire and its prestige, adding that the objective of Japan's foreign policy is the maintenance and ench[illegible]ment of the peace of the world.

* * *

The Japanese cleaning-up [illegible]tion, initiated on August 14 in the border sec[illegible]etween Shansi, Hopeh, and Chahar provinces, [illegible]en successfully concluded. So successfully [illegible]ted was the operation that Chinese Co[illegible] remnants in these sectors have been comp[illegible]shed, their guerrilla strategy having be[illegible]

QUESTION OF SIMPLIFYING JAPANESE LANGUAGE AIRED

Advocates Who Desire to Do Away With Chinese Characters Criticized by Writer

By Professor MASAO ONISHI
(Hosei University)
Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

The Nippon language, as old as this country, is peculiar to the Yamato race and inseparably related to the people by whom it is spoken. Any attempt therefore to alter the language regarding its innate character will very naturally end in failure.

The late Viscount Arinori Mori, the Education Minister in the Kuroda Cabinet in the mid-Meiji era, an able statesman from other view points, committed an outrageous blunder in his attempt to bring in a great change in the language of Nippon. This is, I daresay, a good example of a linguistic move staged in utter disregard of the fact that language is closely connected with the mental life of those to whom it is a mother tongue.

This simple fact regarding the relation of language to people has been repeatedly ignored by all those, among whom were advocates for the suppression of Chinese characters in the Japanese, who so far attempted to modify or simplify the Japanese language.

As long as this movement for the abolition of "complicated" characters is intended for the suppression of the very words which are customarily expressed in the characters or spoken with their visionary images in the mind of the speaker, I am positively opposed to it. Japanese words which are now commonly represented by Chinese characters are far from being Chinese as some shallow thinkers would have others believe. "Koko" (filial piety) and "Chugi" (loyalty) for example, written in Chinese characters with which the words are represented, are not known in China in the sense in which they are understood in Japan. The words are peculiarly Japanese, the loss of which is so much impoverishment of the Nipponese spirit permeating the words.

Language Is Organic

Language grows and flourishes along with the people who speak it. It is alive and grows from outside. This innate force is the very life of the language, what is called in Japan "Kototama" or the soul of the Japanese. This Kototama is coeval with the Yamato race and develops with the influence of the country. That any move from outside to alter the language has ended in vain is demonstrated by the many futile attempts tried since the beginning of the Meiji era.

A certain person engaged today in the innovation of this Nipponese language once said: "Our language has a history of only about 3,000 years. The future of the language is, however, limitless and everlasting. The improvement of the language should be made with this boundless future in mind and these changes should be endured by the people of today who are confronted with some difficulties involved in it." The words are peremptory for he is ignorant of the value of these 3,000 years or even of what is called history.

Our language, as stressed before, cannot very well live without Chinese characters or rather the words first introduced through these ideographs. With these instruments, it has been growing in its most legitimate course. The substitution of the characters with the Japanese syllabary, which has its own functions, will be impossible as long the words originally represented by the ideographs are most adequately conceived when remembered in the forms of the pictorial symbols.

Criticism Not to the Point

Some will plausibly protest that learning of these characters will be possible only after a great deal of hardships is experienced by the learner. The allegation, however, is not a criticism of the characters themselves but of the method in which they are taught or the way the text-books for the learners are compiled, and also, to a large extent, to the initial dislike of the ideographs.

First, mention must be made here of the lack in the study of the Chinese characters as is generally the case with the advocates who favor the alteration of the language. The Chinese characters, according to the popular view, number over 50,000 and are supposedly included in the average dictionary of id[illegible]aphs, which, in itself, is a[illegible] A close[illegible] who acquires [illegible]ledge of 1,500 Chinese characters will not feel much inconvenienced in his daily life.

Some information concerning the structure of the ideographs should be profitably followed as to how best the signs should be learned, for, without such a system, learning or teaching of the ideographs will be most hopelessly dry and consequently to no avail. One fine reference book in this line is Professor Kunze's work "Praktisches Zeichenlexikon" published in 1938. The book, though German, will offer much enlightenment even to the Japanese.

Mention should be made here also of one psychological factor that all children find the learning of complicated signs more interesting than simple delineations as those of "Katakana" or the simpler Japanese syllabary which is ardently supported in the place of the characters among some quarters.

No Difficulty Seen

Some people are afraid that the inhabitants of the Japanese occupied territories in the south will have a very difficult task in learning the intricate symbols. This fear, after all, is an unwarranted one. Anyone who visits the International Students' Association or the Young Men and Culture Society and sees the Southern Asiatic students there learning Japanese will be convinced at once that these boys and girls, in, say, five or six months, will be enabled to decipher the sentences written with these complicated signs and Japanese syllabary, with practically the same ease as the average Japanese. Very naturally, these students after learning this language will, in one or two years, be qualified to study in Japan's colleges and universities, along with Japanese students.

Languages have a certain affinity. The European and American peoples share among them the same Latin letters as mediums for the writing of their respective languages. This case is the same with Japanese, Chinese and the people of Manchoukuo who are learning one another's language. Then there are the languages of Thailand and Annam, which, despite their superficial difference form those of Japan and China, have a close resemblance with the latter, especially Chinese, in their construction of sentences.

The question of improving a language, after all, can not smoothly materialize, without full respect of the traditions of the tongue which may be aptly likened to the unwritten law never to be violated by those who are the true sons of the land where the law is in force. The reform of Japanese merely by way of facilitating its study by foreigners must be forbidden if, by so doing, the linguistic traditions is brought to harm.

Difference in Pronunciation

Advocates of the Katakana or simpler form of the Japanese syllabary will say that it is most phonetic and can be employed unlimitedly, but this is definitely against the tradition of our language. Katakana has this handicap that some of its symbols are read differently in various districts. The symbol representing "i" as in "[illegible]" which the Tokyo people pronounce in its intended form will generally corrupt into "e" (as in egg) in the mouth of one born in the Northern District of Japan. This is a fact which cannot be altered through any move to simplify the written forms of the language.

In short, the renovation of the Japanese language, if ever it is to be made, will not be successfully manipulated with the reduction of complicated characters or the introduction of any simpler way of writing. The first important things in my view will be a measure for the coordination directive of the pronunciation habits briefly referred to above. A nation-wide investigation of the speech habits should at least be made before any steps are taken for the teaching of the Nippon language to the peoples of the Southern Regions. Inasmuch as language is first based on pronunciation, any desired unification of the language must necessarily be started from this line. The move is also highly desirable to do justice to the traditions of the Japanese language embodied in its pronunciation habits.

Language for Every Occasion

Another thing which needs must be clarified and well defined in this connection is a fact probably unique in our language, that it has at least three or four grades of expression to answer the same purpose, that of the first grade being employed for the absolute represented in the August One. These grades are the products of the Japanese spirit and are woven in a superb way in the Nip[illegible] any foreign learner of Japanese, even to the juvenile population in Japan, the most difficult stage is generally met when they are acquiring the minute ways in which many particles and auxiliary verbs are used to give different shades of meaning needed to introduce the distinctions among the grades of expression. A Manchoukuoan bus-conductress once it is said when desiring to have the driver stop the bus for a passenger cried to the driver "Kondo orirukō!" To the average Japanese, these words are enough to frighten him, especially when they are issued from the lips [illegible] The expression is [illegible] language problem must be properly centered on the ecologic aspects of the language. The case should be the same whether the language is regarded as the mother tongue or it is to be studied by foreigners. The written mediums for it having been long established, there ought to be no move to alter them from any desirability for convenience. Herein lies the reason why no tentative political requirements or any other similar pretexts must be the reason for bringing innovations into the language. Any policy taken should be based on the true spirit of the Japanese language.

MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Soun

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

VII

One having gone over the foregoing sketch of Soun's life and achievements must have been struck with the two apparently contradictory traits of his character: his unscrupulous opportunism savoring at times of heartless Machiavellism in seeking conquests, and his evidently sincere humanitarian solicitude for the welfare of common people which deservedly made him one of the most popular and respected of rulers Kanto ever had.

This seeming inconsistency may be easily accounted for by the same logic of human nature, which combines primordial instinct for fighting and conquest with cultivated humanism, which we detect in many exceptional men of any age or clime.

Hojo Soun was evidently a strong man who, when he felt himself justified in spotting any objective, made no scruples in crushing whatever obstacles which stood between his desire and its fulfilment. Besides, we must not weigh men of one age by the scales of another. Judged by the moral standards of the age he lived in, Soun was the most upright and high-minded of heroes. He never turned traitor to his own master or benefactor. Many of the so-called great men of his time had scaled their positions of command over the corpses of their friends and masters they had murdered or treacherously betrayed. Soun's hands were unstained with the blood of ingratitude. He had risen, as we have seen, from unknown origin with no help other than his own resources of wit, valor and industry. If he captured towns and provinces by ruthless methods, he vastly improved the fortunes of their peoples making them far more happy than when he found them. Soun had a scrupulous conscience of a kind. He was deeply convinced he was an instrument of fate, charged with a heavenly mandate to rule the world in the way he knew how. When therefore he set his mind on an objective he did not stick at means in getting it.

Daimyo and Robber

Here we may correct or qualify the statement we made before about his birth. Even his family name of Ise was not absolutely authentic. It need scarcely be said that his sister, Kitagawa Dono, had been at the best the morganatic wife to Imagawa Yoshitada; it is even stated that before she might be taken into the Imagawa family she had to be adopted by one Ise Tadachika of a respectable family in Kyoto, and that Soun when seeking the hospitality of the Imagawas had naturally, though somewhat irregularly, adopted his sister's adopted family-name, and that the fortunate circumstance of Kitagawa Dono having borne the heir to Yoshichika had alone elevated both herself and her brother in the general estimate of the Imagawas. His origin thus bared, it becomes all the more clear that we know nothing about his antecedents. But it becomes understandable why Soun in his time and his successors in theirs were so anxious to "improve their blood" by contracting marriages with Uyesugis and other old families.

One day Soun was present at the trial of a notorious criminal accused of stealing a horse. "Yes, I have stolen a horse," he confessed, "and am prepared to be punished according to the law." Then he added pointing straight at Lord Soun "What about a man who has stolen provinces?" Soun visibly winced and grinned. "But here is a spirited fellow," said the Lord of Izu and Odawara. "Let him free."

Many prudential sayings of moralizing, even pietistic nature have been attributed to Soun which have a strangely incongruous sound in view of his worldly, at times serpentine, wisdom. It has been suggested, however, that most of such words were probably the work of his sons and grandsons who inculded the gentlest and most cultivated of warrior princes. Soun's alleged prophecy about the ultimate fate of the Uyesugis is a case in point. It was in a way his wishful prediction on a par with his famous dream about the mouse and two Sugi.

"Carefully observing the domestic conditions of these historic

(Continued on Page 5)

NEW MORAL FORCE PROPELLING CONSTRUCTION OF GREATER ASIA

Essence of Co-Prosperity Sphere Concept Evolved by Japanese Is Different From Its European Counterpart

By AKIYOSHI TAJIRI
Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

IV

(Continued From Friday, Oct. 16)

As already mentioned, the "bloc" idea sprang, genetically speaking, mainly from the necessity of a bloc economy (or from the necessity of self-defense against the Anglo-American economic oppression, to speak more specifically, from our own point of view), but it is not necessarily confined to economy alone: the idea embraces military, political and cultural fields as well. It denotes a more concrete, organic and planned idea of the evolution of Continentalism—Pan-Europa, Pan America and the Greater Asia principles—which is a historical product of the present age.

The essential difference existing between the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and the bloc principle of Europe and America, notwithstanding the fact that they all are alike based on Continentalism which is a worldwide historical tendency, is attributable to the vital characteristics of the history and culture peculiar to East Asia. As regards the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, a big step has already been taken in the direction of the epoch-making construction of a sphere in which all component nations are to enjoy their proper places and a new order based on morality is to be created, with the special characteristics of all races held in due regard.

The idea underlying the establishment of this new order is fundamentally different from the policy of assimilation and the policy of autonomy, which are the traditional policies of the liberal capitalism of modern Europe. The policy of assimilation, which was born of conquest based on liberal capitalism, treats even the weak independent States as though they were "an extension of the Mother Country" while the policy of autonomy is nothing but one designed to bring into existence a form of "body-politic" for exploitation as a component unit of the Mother Country. In either case, therefore, the ruling idea is that of colonization with the promotion of the interests of the Mother Country chiefly in view, and it is by no means an idea aiming at the creation of a co-prosperity sphere or a sphere for the development of "life." Nor does it aim at the maintenance of moral order within the sphere. It is, after all, an idea of conquest and control by one country. It leaves, entirely out of account, the need of developing the essential life of the races. Under such an idea, it would be impossible to enable all nations, to have their proper places. The anti-British movement which is assuming very serious proportions in India, accompanied even by tragic bloodshed, bears out this contention most emphatically.

Different From Others

The Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, that is, the "bloc" area within which all nations and races of East Asia are to create a new order and to establish common prosperity for the development of life, both culturally, economically, politically and militarily, by the inheritance of cultural wealth, common to them, all, is entirely different in all fundamental and essential respects from the "bloc" area developing out of modern European civilization, despite the many superficial similarities between them.

In order that a "bloc" area, as such, might exist or be developed, its necessity must first be recognized by all the component nations and races. In this case, however, the significance of the bloc should not be grasped merely in the light of objective problems, as, for instance, simply from the necessity of common defense, or as a problem of the form of State. Fundamentally, it must be perceived as a matter of real, vital interest by the various nations and races which are bound to organize the bloc as a stage in their natural, innate and historical processes of development. For this reason, in considering the legal order of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia, it becomes a matter of great importance to extract the ideas and the cultural wealths which are historically common to all the component nations out of the heterogeneous cultures of these nations and put them into circulation in order to make them serve as the blood vessels, so to speak, which supply the life-blood for the establishment of the legal order. This does not mean that a legal order entirely dissociated from a moral order is being conceived of, for there can be no legal order which is detached from that of the moral.

Modern liberal capitalism is founded on the principle of free and equal individuality. In the study of the State, it has espoused the principle of conquest; in economics, liberalism; in political science, democracy; in sociology, the principle of antagonism; in the study of mankind, individualism; and in the field of legislation, the principle of individual rights. Since the principle of indeterminism was discovered, however, all the ideas based on the principle of individuality, such as the principle of independence, capitalism and individualism, have become rudely shaken and upset, and has led to economic and political disturbances on a worldwide scale, culminating in the collapse of the order.

Those who have no clear conception of this point are sometimes apt to fall into the mistake of asserting the principles of individual rights or of assimilation in contradiction to the Co-Prosperity Sphere idea, notwithstanding the fact that they recognize the absolute necessity of the existence of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and that they also are aware that liberalism and individualism are being attacked and rejected most vigorously because the construction of this Co-Prosperity Sphere is being pushed in the midst of the war against Britain and America. Such an attitude must be condemned as reflecting a dangerous anachronism.

Principle of Oneness

In case the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, the moral order of which rests on the idea of "House," is viewed as constituting a legal order, this legal order must necessarily be based on the principle of "oneness"—a principle which regards the whole and the unit as identical. Hence the necessity of extracting what represents "oneness" out of the cultural wealth of the nations and races constituting the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and making it a new "artery" through which to promote correlatively the growth and development of life peculiar to each. This means the revival of culture and, furthermore, it develops, so to speak, into a blood vessel creative of a new culture.

If we are to extract from the cultural wealth of China, for instance, such concepts and ideas as are all-embracing and common, we can find these also in the teachings of Hsun Tzu.

Hsun Tzu writes in one of his books:—

"Water and fire have innate force but are devoid of life. Grass and trees have life but are without intelligence. Beasts have intelligence but do not possess the sense of righteousness. Man has innate force, life, intelligence and the moral sense of righteousness so that he is superior to all other things in the world. Human strength is inferior to that of the ox, nor can man run so fast as the horse. Yet, man can make use of these animals. Why? The reason is that human beings can group together and join forces, while beasts cannot. How is it, then, that human beings can live closely together? Because they have their respective "stations" in life. Why is this station of life observed faithfully? Because it is regulated by the sense of righteousness. When the station in life is regulated by the sense of righteousness, harmony springs up, and harmony makes them into a one compact whole. Oneness means strength. Strength gives stability and with stability victory is assured. In this way, the country can be put on a secure basis. To regulate life properly in all seasons, to control all things well and to maintain peace in the country, one thing is needful. That is that all must keep to their respective stations in life. Men must live together, but unless each keeps within his proper limits, discord will develop. Strife leads to commotion, and commotion causes separation. When divided, men are weak, and weakness cannot bring victory. In such a state, the safety of the country cannot be ensured."

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 42, No. 17 dated October 25, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: America Vigile on Stratospheric Air-raids, Accompanying to Invincible Japanese Naval Forces, and Talk with Special Envoy Nagai to China.

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